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Southeast Asia Report

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13 September 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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INDONESIA

SUHARTO CLEMENCY TO SUKARNO TOP AIDES CONFIRMED

KB220725 Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesia 16 Aug 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Jakarta, Thursday [15 August], MERDEKA--Supreme Court Chairman Ali Said has confirmed that President Suharto has granted clemency to Subandrio [former first deputy prime minister and foreign minister] and Omar Dhani [former air force commander in chief] in which their sentences are commuted from death to life imprisonment.

Answering questions from newsmen at the State Palace today, Ali Said said that the clemency had been extended for a long time. However, he added that the president has not yet approved other appeals for clemency.

The Supreme Court chairman went on to say that Munir [Political Bureau member of the now banned Indonesian Communist Party] and a number of his associates had been executed.

"We should not be surprised at Amnesty International statements and nor should we enter the killing ground [preceding two words in italics and in English]," he added. In fact, what they are questioning is the need to abolish the death sentence for political criminals."

However, the Supreme Court chairman said that Indonesia does not recognize the existence of political criminals. We conducted trials for those involved in an armed rebellion against the legitimate government. Any country would impose the death sentence for such activity.

He stressed that what is occurring in Europe is normal because Europe happens to witness socialist victories. Thus, it was not surprising for them to issue the recent resolutions on this issue.

"Indonesia correctly imposes the death sentence, especially on those launching a rebellion and taking up arms against the legitimate government," he added. "There will definitely be a death sentence for this crime everywhere."

Answering another question on clemency for Willy Nayoan [not further identified], Ali Said said that the right to grant clemency is the president's prerogative.

"He must not necessarily commit himself to considerations--be they from the Prosecutor's Office or the Supreme Court. There is not a must for this, he stressed. He has his own considerations as he himself is responsible for granting clemency."

INDONESIA

INVESTMENT BOARD CHIEF DENIES JAPANESE COMPANIES LOSING MONEY

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 2 Aug 85 p A2

[Text]

Jakarta, August 1 (ANTARA).- Ginandjar Kartasasmita denied statements that Japanese companies in Indonesia are suffering a loss.

Ginandjar stated this here Thursday in response to reports from the Japanese side saying that 80 percent of around 280 Indonesia-Japan joint ventures in Indonesia have made no profits ever since they were established.

The BKPM chairman further said that Japanese entrepreneurs always keep quiet when they get a lot of profits, but when the economic conditions are unfavourable they all "shout".

"It is a lie if they say they always suffer a loss. You can write that in big letters," he told newsmen.

The unfavourable economic conditions are felt not only by Japanese companies. The whole world is facing similar difficulties, he added.

Thus, Ginandjar does not agree with the complaints saying the Japanese companies has always suffered a loss.

It might be right if the Japanese companies have not yet made profits. It is natural for a company established after 1981, because it is still in the capital investment phase.

Minister/Secretary of State Sudharmono, who happened to stand near Ginandjar, added he cannot believe that Japanese companies suffer a loss. "It is impossible," he said.

USO: 4200/1391

INDONESIA

JETRO PRESIDENT TERMS INDONESIA'S ECONOMIC GROWTH STABLE

Jakarta ANTARA FINANCIAL & ECONOMIC NEWS in English 3 Aug 85 p 2

[Text]

Jakarta, Aug. 2 (ANTARA).-- Indonesia's economic growth and political stability are at present sufficiently stable to encourage further stepping up of economic and trade cooperation between Indonesia and Japan, the President of the Japan External Trade Organization (JETRO), Shiro Miyamoto, told newsmen here Thursday evening after his meeting with Trade Minister Rachmat Saleh.

The visit of the 32-member JETRO mission is to see from close quarters the 1985 Indonesian Product Exhibition (PPI '85) as well as to explore possibilities of increasing imports of Indonesian goods for the Japanese market, he said.

In the JETRO mission are included several experts who will assist in improving the possibilities of Indonesian commodity exports to Japan.

The JETRO mission is at present very interested in buying rattan and wood furniture.

During its stay in Indonesia the mission will also organize a seminar with Indonesian businessmen aimed at exchanging experiences as well as find ways to increase exports of Indonesian goods to the Japanese market.

Shiro Miyamoto also expected that the new Japanese government's policy to lower import taxes of about 1,853 commodities, would step up Indonesia's future commodity exports to Japan.

Japanese imports from Indonesia in 1984 stood at about 10.3 billion US dollars, of which 90 per cent consisted of crude oil.

CSO: 4200/1391

INDONESIA

ENTREPRENEURS URGED TO LEARN MORE ABOUT JAPAN'S MARKETS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 4 Aug 85 pp A2, A3

[Text]

Jakarta, August 2 (ANTARA).-- A member of Jetro (Japan External Trade Organization) delegation, Masaaki Dosaka, has advised Indonesian entrepreneurs to learn more about Japan's markets if they want to enter them.

Masaaki said this in the Indonesian Expo '85 here Friday when being asked about Japan's policy to promote the use of import products in order to improve Japanese image in international trade.

Besides, said Masaaki, Indonesian entrepreneurs must pay great attention to the quality, price, delivery and continuity of the products.

The requirements should be met since Indonesia has a lot of competitors that want to send their export commodities to Japan, namely ASEAN countries, Taiwan, and the People's Republic of China.

In this connection, he reminded that Thailand is known as an aggressive country to enter Japan's markets. Once a commodity can meet the demand of Japanese consumers, it will be difficult to be replaced by similar commodity from other countries.

Masaaki, who is also the manager of international marketing division of Kosuga & Co. Ltd., shared the opinion that he himself is interested in importing wooden and rattan furnitures from Indonesia.

According to Masaaki, a lot of Japanese entrepreneurs of the Jetro delegates are looking for the same commodity, besides goods for decoration and interior.

He said the use of import goods by Japanese community is aimed improving the image of Japan in the eyes of the world, for the surplus of Japanese trade is very big.

Seminar

On another occasion, a member of the Jetro representative office in Jakarta Yamamoto disclosed that the visit of 31-person Jetro delegation is to have a feasibility study on the supply of goods from Indonesia, especially through the Indonesian Expo '85.

Yamamoto also said here Friday that Jetro will hold a seminar aiming at giving information to Indonesia, particularly to entrepreneurs, on the commodities needed and the conditions of Japanese markets.

The quality of goods, he said, is the most important thing in choosing commodities used by the Japanese.

Yamamoto did not mention any commodities with high possibilities to be taken to Japan. However, he was certain that Indonesian exports are of great potential.

Take the chance

Another member of Jetro, Yoshida, said it would be very good if Indonesia takes the present chances to get into Japan's markets.

Japanese Foreign Ministry has announced that there will be a three-month campaign to increase the understanding the foreign side about the opening of Japan's markets.

The programme will be held to improve Japan's image on the too much surplus in trade. In 1984 alone, Japan's trade surplus is noted US\$ 35.07 billion.

CSO: 4200/1391

INDONESIA

ECONOMIC COOPERATION ACCORD WITH ROMANIA SIGNED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 1 Aug 85 p A 11

[Text]

Jakarta, July 31 (ANTARA).-- Indonesia and Romania signed a protocol document of the second working commission session of the bilateral economic and technical cooperation following their two-day meeting ending here Wednesday.

The Indonesian delegation to the meeting was led by State Minister for National Development Planning/Chairman of the National Development Planning Board (Bappenas) Dr. Sumarlin while the Romanian counterpart was led by that country's Deputy Prime Minister Gheorghe Petrescu.

The meeting between the Indonesian and Romanian delegation was a follow up of their first meeting in Bucharest last year.

In the protocol document signed in Jakarta Wednesday, Minister Sumarlin and Deputy Prime Minister Petrescu agreed to increase the two countries' bilateral trade activities.

So far Indonesia has exported various commodities to Romania such as coffee, rubber, sawn timber and some industrial products. Against Indonesian imports of industries materials and components from Romania.

Minister Sumarlin said that the protocol of cooperation constituted serious intention of the two countries in promoting the bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Romanian Deputy Premier Petrescu pointed out that the two countries were potential for promoting the bilateral trade relations.

CSO: 4200/1391

INDONESIA

MAS WINS CONTRACT TO SERVICE AIR FORCE PLANES

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN, in English 3 Aug 85 pp A2, A3

[Text]

Kuala Lumpur, Aug.2 (ANTARA/OANA-Bername).-- Malaysian Airline System (MAS) has secured a contract to repair and overhaul Indonesian air force's Boeing 737 and Fokker 27 components.

According to the latest issue of "Perita Mas", the airline's monthly publication, the national carrier had to compete with Air New Zealand, Ansett of Australia and the Hongkong Aircraft Engineering Company (HAECO) for the contract.

Under the contract, MAS will also provide technical assistance and training for the Indonesian Air Force technical personnel.

MAS' engineering sales and contracts manager, Thio Onn Tean, said the Indonesian air force would soon be sending its components for repairs and overhaul.

He said that MAS, which is also now repairing and overhauling Boeing 737 components and undertaking heavy B737 maintenance for Thai Airways, hopes to undertake heavy maintenance for Indonesian air force jets as well.

CSO: 4200/1391

LAOS

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGES OF THANKS FROM MPR

BK141216 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Text] Vientiane, August 14 (KPL)--The Lao leaders recently received a message of thanks from Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party CC, president of the presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR and D. Sodnom, chairman of the Council of Ministers of MPR.

The message was addressed to Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic, the People's Supreme Assembly of the Lao PDR for their congratulatory message greeting the 64th anniversary of the revolution of the Mongolian people.

In their telegramme, the Mongolian leaders expressed satisfaction over the unceasing development of the fraternalhood, cooperation and solidarity between the two parties, and governments basing on the Marxist-Leninist principle and the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1979, they are convinced that this alliance will be further strengthened for the interest of the Lao and Mongolian peoples, for peace and security in Asia and the world and for socialist cause. "We wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Lao people happiness, prosperity and brilliant success in their struggle for safeguarding the fruits of the revolution and to safeguard their national sovereignty against attempts of the imperialists and other reactionaries forces.

We wish them successes in the implementation of the resolution of the historic Third Party Congress and the First Five-Year Plan so as to salute the further party congress. [no closing quotation mark as received]

On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut Politburo member of the LPRP CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs also received a message of thanks from his [MPR counterpart]

CSO: 4200/1419

LAOS

BRIEFS

MEKONG PANEL DELEGATES MET--Vientiane, August 3 (KPL)--Nouhak Phoumsavan, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday delegates who are attending the 21st Plenary Session of the Interim Mekong Committee [IMC]. The delegation which called on the Lao leaders included delegates of the three member countries of the IMC, Laos, Vietnam, Thailand and representatives of 35 co-operating countries and international organizations. It was accompanied by Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Interim Mekong Committee for 1985. During the warm and cordial meeting, Nouhak Phoumsavan expressed congratulation over the success of the 21st Plenary Session of the Interim Mekong Committee which was underway here on the basis of friendship, equality and co-operation for the benefit of the Riparian peoples of the lower Mekong basin. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 3 Aug 85 BK]

COOPERATION SESSION WITH GDR--Vientiane, July 31 (KPL)--A protocol in preparation for the opening of the 7th session of the Lao-GDR and the GDR-Lao committees for economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed here yesterday following talks between officials of the two sides. Signatories were made by, on the Lao side, Sounthon Lomthongdi, head of the Planning Department of the Industry, Handicraft and Forestry Ministry, and, on the GDR side, Edmund Brosio, head of the Foreign Relations Department of the regional administered Industry and Food Industry Ministry. In attendance of the signing ceremony were Nousai Sitthisai, deputy-minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, Dietrich Jark, GDR ambassador to the Lao PDR, and officials concerned from both sides. It is stipulated in the minute that the Lao and GDR sides will cooperate in forestry work sector, exchange of products and also in the formation of technical cadres. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 31 Jul 85 BK]

VIETNAMESE-BUILT BOAT TESTED--Vientiane, August 2 (OANA-KPL)--A 220-seat passenger boat built with Vietnamese technical assistance was put here yesterday into operational test. The boat is 41.8-m long and 6.2-m wide with a drawing depth of 1.3-m, and equipped with two engines of total 290 hp. After its operational test, the boat will be put into public service together with other four 120-seat passenger boats also constructed with Vietnamese help which are in operation between Vientiane and Savannakhet Province. According to a boat transporting company's source, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will continue to help the Lao PDR in the construction of transport and passenger

boats with different tonnage. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 2 Aug 85 BK]

FRENCH ENVOY'S COURTESY CALL--Vientiane, August 1 (OANA-KPL)--French ambassador, Marc Menguy, on July 30, called on Khambou Sounisai, member of the party CC, mayor of Vientiane. K. Sounisai informed his guest of the achievements gained in many fields by Vientiane population and hence improving their living conditions. He also wished the French ambassador success in implementing his diplomatic mission here. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 1 Aug 85 BK]

EGYPTIAN RECEPTION--Vientiane, July 31 (KPL)--Fu'adhamdi Abdul Fattah, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Egypt to Laos recently held a reception here to celebrate the national day of Egypt. Present on the occasion were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Khamphai Boupha, first deputy-minister for foreign affairs, and other senior officials. Representatives of the diplomatic corps and international organizations to Laos were also present at the reception. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 31 Jul 85 BK]

NEW YUGOSLAV ENVOY RECEIVED--Vientiane, August 1 (OANA-KPL)--Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday new Yugoslav ambassador to Laos, Mr Ranko Radulovic. During the warm and cordial talks, Phoumi Vongvichit expressed congratulation to the ambassador, Ranko Radulovic, and wished him success in carrying out his mission here and hence contributing to strengthening of the friendly relations between the two countries--Laos and Yugoslavia. Ranko Radulovic was accredited as Yugoslav ambassador to Laos with a residence in Burma. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 1 Aug 85 BK]

NEW ENVOY TO GDR--Vientiane, August 21 (OANA-KPL)--Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here yesterday the newly appointed Lao ambassador to the GDR, Vanheuacg Vongvichit. Chairman K. Phomvihan gave advices to V. Vongvichit how to successfully carry out his diplomatic mission with the aim of strengthening the relations of fraternal friendship between the Lao PDR and the GDR. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0854 GMT 21 Aug 85 BK]

KEOBOUNPHAN AT PARTY MEETING--Vientiane, August 23 (OANA-KPL)--The first party conference held in Chanthabouli District, Vientiane, yesterday wound up its 3-day work here. Among those present at the conference were Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC and party secretary of Vientiane, Khambou Sounisai, member of the LPRP CC, mayor of Vientiane, and senior party and state officials from the six districts of Vientiane. The conference assessed the socio-economic situation taking place in the district and achievements scored in various fields. The conference elected a new 13-member party executive committee. The conference speech, S. Keobounphan congratulated significant achievements of the people of Chanthabouli [sentence as received]. He stressed on the tasks in national defence and socio-economic development that citizens need to take part in. He further appealed to party members to scrupulously implement the party resolutions, and improve the work efficiency of the party organization. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 23 Aug 85 BK]

ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--Vientiane, August 23 (KPL)--The Lao leaders yesterday sent a message of greetings to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Romanian Socialist Republic [RSR], Constantin Dascalescu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the RSR, and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of the SSR, on the occasion of the 41st national day of Romania. The message was jointly signed by Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; CC, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and Souphanouvong, president of the republic, and of the People's Supreme Assembly. The historical victory of the heroic Romanian people under the leadership of the RCP and with the assistance of the Soviet Red Army against the fascists 41 years ago opened the new era for Romania to step up onto socialism, wrote the message. The Lao leaders highlighted the brilliant achievements of the Romanian people in their national safeguarding and socialist building and hence contributing to the struggle for peace, reduction of tension and security in Europe and the world. They wished the Romanian people, under the leadership of the RCP headed by N. Ceausescu, new and still greater successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th Congress of the RCP and the 7th Five-Year Plan. On the same occasion Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR and minister for foreign affairs, also sent greetings to his Romanian counterpart, Stefan Andrei. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 23 Aug 85 BK]

SUCCESS OF COMMUNICATION WORK--Vientiane, August 22 (KPL)--The overall work on the construction and amelioration of communication network is 75 per cent accomplished as compared to the annual plan, said Chardala Chounlamani, head of the Communication Planning Department of the Transport and Post Ministry. He made known that 11 projects within a framework of communication development in the state First 5-Year economic development plan were assigned by the ministry to his department. These projects include the construction of roads, bridges and ports, the feasibility study and follow-up construction work of the Highway No 9, complete set of documents on the structural design of sections of Highway No 9. Bridges, tunnel drainage worked out by his staff in cooperation with Soviet experts is already complete and handed over to the Highway No 9 construction headquarter, he informed. [sentence as received] Another project, in up-grading 189 km long portion of Highway No 13 linking Vientiane and Kading River, is now accomplished. He also reported that a feasibility study for the construction of a 174-km long road in northern Bokeo Province is nearly complete. This road when finished could greatly facilitate communication system linking Bokeo and Luang Namtha Province. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0901 GMT 22 Aug 85 BK]

SOUPHANOUVONG TELEGRAM ON NATIONAL DAY--Vientiane, August 22 (KPL)--Dr Yeoh Ghim Seng, acting president of the Republic of Singapore, recently, sent a telegramme to the Lao PDR president, Souphanouvong, thanking him for his earlier message of congratulations on the occasion of Singapore national day. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0856 GMT 22 Aug 85 BK]

VONGKHAMSAO MEETS AMBASSADOR MYSLIVECEK--Vientiane, August 22 (OANA-KPL)--Sali Vongkhamso, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee, received here today, Jiri Myslivecek, the newly accredited

ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to the Lao PDR. During the warm and cordial meeting, S. Vongkhamsao wished the ambassador success in his diplomatic mission here in view to further more consolidate the fraternal relations and cooperation between Laos and Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0857 GMT 22 Aug 85 BK]

INDONESIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Vientiane, Aug 19 (KPL)--Bambang S. Kusumonegoro, the ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia and his wife, on August 17, organized here a reception on the occasion of the 40th national day of Indonesia. Among those present at the reception ceremony were Sali Vongkhamsao, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee, Mai Souk Saisompheng, minister of the industry, handicraft and forestry, Khambou Sounisai, mayor of Vientiane, and other senior officials. Diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also present at the function which took place in warm atmosphere throughout. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0900 19 Aug 85 BK]

INDONESIA'S SUHARTO RECEIVES MESSAGES--Vientiane, August 17 (KPL)--Souphanouvong, president of Lao PDR, and Kaysone Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, today sent messages of greetings to Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, on the occasion of the National Day of Indonesia. In their messages, the Lao leaders expressed their warmest congratulations and best wishes of happiness and progress to the Indonesian president and through him to Indonesian people. The Lao leaders also wished for a development of the existing friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. On the same occasion, Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, also sent greetings to Indonesian foreign minister, Prof Dr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 17 Aug 85 BK]

MEMORANDUM SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIA--Vientiane, August 7 (OANA-KPL)--A cooperation memorandum on the production of fodder between Laos and Australia for the years of 1985-87 was signed here yesterday. Signatories were made by Khmasing Saignakon, deputy-minister of agriculture, irrigation and cooperatives, and John Bruce Campbell, ambassador of Australia to the Lao PDR. The memorandum spelled out that the Australian Government will assist Laos in a project of transplantation of corn and cassava worth at over 1,800,000 Australian dollars. Earlier, the Lao government has received a number of Australian aid-projects, namely in livestock and irrigation fields. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 7 Aug 85 BK]

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION PROGRESS--Vientiane, August 9 [OANA-KPL)--Work on the construction of Highway No 9 linking central Lao Savannakhet Province and Vietnamese Danang Port is in full swing, recently said Sommat Phonsena, deputy-chief of Highway No 9 construction headquarter. In the first semester of this year, he pointed out, 27 sewers with a total length of 400 metres were installed by work-teams No 1 and 2. Five small and medium-size bridges located within km 116 to 115 were half finished, he said. The construction work of these bridges is expected to be accomplished according to the plan, he confirmed. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 9 Aug 85 BK]

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETES SINGAPORE NATIONAL DAY--Vientiane, August 12 (KPL)--
Souphanouvong, president of the Lao PDR, on August 9, sent a message of congratulations to C.V. Devan Nair [as received], president of the Republic of Singapore, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Singapore. The message writes: "The government and people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic join me in extending to your excellency and through your excellency to the government and people of Singapore our warmest congratulations and best wishes on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Singapore."
[Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 12 Aug 85 BK]

CSO: 4200/1419

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY VIEWS INDOCHINA-ASEAN RELATIONS

BK21445 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, is due to visit Indonesia on Wednesday [21 August] for talks with the Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. The official Vietnamese attitude is that these talks will mark the beginning of a new phase in relations with ASEAN. Of course, all ASEAN states will be only too happy if such a development would take place.

There have been far too many instances in the past when Vietnam raised false hopes and expectations, not only among its ASEAN neighbors, but also among many peace-loving nations about embarking on serious negotiations aimed at solving the protracted Kampuchean crisis.

But ASEAN will, as always, keep the door open to Vietnam for any and every response in the interest of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. When the Vietnamese foreign minister arrives in Jakarta, he will be made aware once more of the united ASEAN stand on Kampuchea.

The Malaysian proposal for proximity talks between the pro-Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh and the anti-Vietnamese tripartite coalition headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk has not been well received in Hanoi. Such a negative attitude is all the more surprising in view of Malaysia's proposal that Hanoi too should participate in the talks. The sudden cordial posture, that is evident in Hanoi's statements during the last few days, can be attributed to the need to present a favorable image as the world's most important forum--the UN General Assembly--will be meeting shortly in New York. Similarly, the 2-day meeting of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea is also significant. This is the 11th such conference. The meeting is officially presented as a gathering of three distinct sovereign states, but the reality, of course, is that Laos [passage indistinct]. However, the well known trappings of an international conference were visible at stages such as the final (?communique) [passage indistinct].

The various statements the Vietnamese foreign minister has been making sound very logical and sincere, but it is what the Vietnamese Government will do or carry out will reveal its true intention. As it is, the dry season offensive

that the Vietnamese carried out in the Kampuchean region close to the border with Thailand some time ago can be regarded as an extension or continuation of Vietnamese aggression. What is more, the Vietnamese were not adverse to move into Thai territory in pursuit of (~ Kampuchean fighters). The fact that Thailand has to cope up with more refugees and attend to the security needs of many of its own citizens has not been forgotten. Therefore, no one is going to be fooled simply because the Vietnamese have returned the bodies of 32 American servicemen or because the envoys in ASEAN capitals have been making press statements full of expressions of goodwill and (?sweet) reasonableness.

Vietnam has to prove that it sincerely wants peace and stability, and that it respects the rights of the Kampuchean people to self-determination. The whole world will be following with keen interest what the Vietnamese foreign minister will have to say in Jakarta next week. It is an important event for ASEAN.

CSO: 4200/1249

NEW ZEALAND

LIBYAN ENVOY SAYS U.S. TREATS WELLINGTON, TRIPOLI ALIKE

HK161111 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] New Zealand is suffering the same "negative press coverage" from the United States that Libya has suffered since the 1969 revolution, according to Libyan diplomat, Mr Shaban Gashut, who is in Wellington to present his credentials to Prime Minister Mr Lange.

He said today that both countries were having difficulties because they were following independent lines that were not in accord with U.S. foreign policy.

Mr Gashut, who is secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Canberra, said Libya had been ranked as one of the United States' enemies because it was taking a number of free decisions and did not consult with the U.S.

"New Zealand, because of its nuclear ship position, is seen to be getting the same threatening treatment from the U.S.," he said.

Asked what advice Libya, with its 16-years' experience of handling U.S. threats, has for New Zealand in the matter, he preferred to make no comment.

"Our mission is a diplomatic one and aims to build up good relationships between Libya and New Zealand and to get co-operation in trade and affairs."

Mr Gashut said there was much Libya could benefit from in trading with New Zealand specially in obtaining expertise in agriculture, animal husbandry and fishing.

Trade opportunities for New Zealand existed in meat and dairy produce as well as grain and seed exports and agricultural machinery.

Mr Gashut is accompanied by Mr Musbah Allafi, a Co-operation Affairs official.

CSO: 4200/1405

NEW ZEALAND

ISLANDS COOL TO WELLINGTON DEFENSE MEETING PROPOSAL

HK161103 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Aug 85 p 2

[Article by chief political reporter Tony Garnier]

[Text] A proposed defence conference in Wellington on the security of the small Pacific island states is in doubt as the result of a low-key reaction to the idea at the just-completed Pacific Forum in Rarotonga.

The prime minister, Mr Lange, circulated a paper at the forum, offering to host a conference next year on security of the region in the wake of New Zealand's anti-nuclear stand.

On his return from Rarotonga, Mr Lange said he circulated the paper in light of reports that Pacific island states were concerned at the defence implications for them, arising from New Zealand's nuclear stand.

Contrary to some reports from the forum, he was not proposing a new security arrangement at all.

Rather, he was simply offering to consult and host a meeting at New Zealand's expense, to allow the forum members to raise their reported concerns and see what could be done.

However, Mr Lange said he found that there was no concern, and no issues were raised in response to the paper, and invitation, either privately or in the forum itself.

In that sense, circulating the paper offering a discussion was a successful initiative, said Mr Lange.

An official who was with Mr Lange in Rarotonga confirmed that island states had shown no concern about the security implications for them.

There appeared to be no interest [?] in taking up the conference offer.

A spokesman for the prime minister told the "POST" today that the offer to host the conference remained.

Asked if the low-key reaction showed categorically that small island states were not worried about their own defence as a result of New Zealand's anti-nuclear stand and possible threats to a ANZUS, the official responded: "Draw your own conclusion."

He indicated however, that seemed to be the case.

It was pointed out that a conference on security of small island states was held in Wellington last year, shortly after the regional commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in Papua New Guinea.

New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy was known then, and a similar low-key response resulted from the small island states.

Their representatives at the conference had shown little interest in security in defence terms. Rather, their overriding concern was economic security.

The official said that at Rarotonga, the main concern of the small forum members was, again, economic security.

The prime minister of Fiji, Sir Ratu Kamisese was particularly concerned that Australia and New Zealand do more to help small island economies.

Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, had indicated that some liberalisation of trade with the small island countries might be possible by expanding the CER [expansion unknown] treaty.

A trans-tasman ministerial review of CER, the first since the start of the treaty in 1983, begins in Canberra on Wednesday.

The possible expansion of the treaty to include island nations is understood to be on the agenda.

CSO: 4200/1405

NEW ZEALAND

OPPOSITIONIST DENOUNCES LANGE POLICIES TO SYDNEY AUDIENCE

Alleges Heavyhandedness Toward Islands

HK161113 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Aug 85 p 6

[Article by NEW ZEALAND PRESS ASSOCIATION correspondent Chris Peters]

[Text] Sydney, Today--Opposition leader Jim McLay has accused Prime Minister David Lange of "coming the heavy" with Pacific Island leaders who disagreed with him over nuclear issues.

He told the New South Wales Liberal Party convention on Saturday night that Mr Lange's actions were the same sin he accused the United States of in relation to New Zealand over the ANZUS row.

Mr McLay said that last week Mr Lange had threatened to cut off foreign aid to the Cook Islands when Prime Minister Sir Tom Davis suggested the Cooks would like to develop a more independent foreign policy.

"In so doing, (Mr Lange) committed precisely the sin that he accused the Americans of in relation to New Zealand--coming the heavy," he said.

And he said Mr Lange was also reported to be at the centre of a political split with Vanuatu, and of "pressuring a Pacific Island leader,"

"Again, not a good example of regional co-operation," said Mr McLay.

The opposition leader said New Zealand's whole nuclear ships policy had been implemented with a total disregard for the implications on other countries--the South Pacific states, Australia, the United States, and the whole of the Western Alliance.

"A dangerous self-indulgence is certainly the only way to describe it," he said.

Mr McLay said that, as a result of the Labour Government's policy, nearly half the Pacific Forum states were now prepared to accept visits of nuclear-capable U.S. Navy ships, which would increase superpower rivalry in the region.

"As a result of the ANZUS row, the Americans will want to upgrade their presently minimal diplomatic representation in the region, and they will also probably become the major gatherer of intelligence in this part of the world," he said.

"There's no doubt the Soviet Union will endeavour to match these activities."

Mr McLay said there was evidence of considerable Soviet diplomatic initiatives in the Pacific unrelated to its economic interests. This, he said, had all happened as a consequence of New Zealand's ANZUS row.

He told the Australian Liberals that the New Zealand Labour Government's nuclear policy achieved nothing for world nuclear disarmament, and was no more than a symbolic gesture.

He supported the claim by quoting Mr Lange himself as saying the ban on nuclear capable ships was non-exportable and did not weaken the Western Alliance by one bomb.

Mr McLay said a National Government in New Zealand would work for nuclear disarmament--through treaties aimed at that, and arms control--the only effective means of doing so.

Criticizes Impact on Australia

HK161117 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Sydney, Today--Australian taxpayers would have to pay more for defence and security in the South Pacific because of the New Zealand Government's indulgent nuclear policies. New Zealand opposition leader Jim McLay said here at the weekend.

In a scathing attack on the nuclear policies of New Zealand's Labour Government, Mr McLay told the NSW [New South Wales] Liberal Party conference they had been implemented with total disregard for the implications on other countries.

Without any consultation with Australia, Mr McLay said, New Zealand had implemented a policy--a ban on nuclear capable ships from New Zealand ports--that imposed an increased defence burden on Australia.

"New Zealand cannot defend itself--nor, despite Mr Lange's posturing at the Pacific forum over a regional defence arrangement, can it provide adequate security for the islands of the South Pacific.

"Thus the greater burden has been cast on Australia, and the Australian taxpayer, whether you like or not, and whether you voted for it or not."

He said the policy of the government headed by Prime Minister David Lange had rested in a rift between the ANZUS partners, New Zealand, Australia and the United States, and was an "utter and complete tragedy."

Mr McLay said the New Zealand Government had shown a total disregard for its defence responsibility in its nuclear ships policy.

"And the impact on our security, on our relationship with our allies, on our trade, and on the stability of the South Pacific is going to be felt long after that Labour Government has been thrown out of office.

"Not content with its ban on nuclear capable ships, the Lange Government is now planning to introduce legislation to give statutory effect to that ban.

"It will almost certainly mean the end of the ANZUS alliance and as a tripartite relationship between Australia, New Zealand and the United States."

He said a national party government would return New Zealand to a full and active membership of the ANZUS alliance.

Lange 'Appalled' at McLay Remarks

HK161119 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 13 Aug 85 p 5

[Text] Comments made by the leader of the opposition, Mr McLay, while overseas could only be described "as a calculated attempt to cause New Zealand difficulty," the prime minister, Mr Lange, said yesterday.

He told reporters he had been "appalled" at the comments.

Mr McLay and his deputy, Mr Bolger, were in Australia for the past four days talking to their Liberal Party counterparts. Mr McLay was guest speaker at a New South Wales Liberal Party dinner on Saturday night.

Mr Lange said that he had been appalled to hear Mr McLay attacking New Zealand from abroad.

"It is part of the tradition in New Zealand politics that one keeps differences domestically on shore," he said at his post-cabinet press conference.

The fact that Mr McLay was critical at an Australian Liberal Party conference added, he said, to the pathos.

CSO: 4200/1405

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

OFFICIAL TO VISIT WASHINGTON—The under-secretary to the minister of transport, Mr Bill Jeffries, expects to hold discussions on ANZUS with State Department officials in Washington next week. Mr Jeffries leaves for Washington on Saturday on a State Department sponsored trip, and will stay with the New Zealand ambassador to the United States, Sir Wallace Rowling, next week. Mr Jeffries said he intended to study port operations in the United States. "This will be appropriate given the fact we're involved in an onshore costs study." He also expected to obtain briefings on the world economy from international banking-sector representatives during his 30-day trip. Deputy Prime Minister Mr Palmer is scheduled to visit the United States next month to brief officials in Washington on the government's proposed anti-nuclear legislation. The government has said it will introduce legislation by the end of the year to ban port visits by nuclear-capable ships. [Text] [Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 12 Aug 85 p 11]

LINKS WITH LONDON PRIVY COUNCIL—The minister of justice, Geoffrey Palmer, says there is every likelihood that New Zealand will follow Australia in severing links with the Privy Council in London as the highest court of appeal. However, Mr Palmer says he can't see that happening for some years yet, as there will first need to be a major reorganization of the present appeal court system in this country. Mr Palmer says the Privy Council is used for only a small number of New Zealand cases, but it does fill an important function by dealing with difficult legal disputes. [Excerpts] [Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 17 Aug 85]

CSO: 4200/1405

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO PDP-LABAN HITS RELATIONS WITH U.S.

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 4 Jul 85 p 5

[Text] Philippine and U.S. relations leave much to be desired in terms of fairness and equality. The history of this relationship is replete with instances of domination, exploitation, opportunism and deception on the part of the United States of America. It has been a relationship of colonizer and colonized, master and slave, patron and client with the Philippines always at the losing end of the bargain.

This, in sum, is how the Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (PDP-LABAN), Davao City Council, views the muchballyhoed RP-U.S. relations.

In a statement issued through its spokesman, Cesar R. Ledesma, City Council Chairman, the PDP-LABAN said the myth that has enveloped these relations has to be shattered once and for all and the reality of big power exploitation and domination be accepted for what it really is.

While stressing this fact, the PDP-LABAN statement, however, made a distinction of the friendship between the people of the Philippines and the people of the United States of America which it considers cordial, if sentimental at times.

It is in the area of government-to-government dealings, however, that the relationship is soured by dubious American intentions ever since the U.S. "bought" the Philippines from Spain for \$20 million back in 1899, the statement continued.

The PDP-LABAN, an activist political party is committed to a nationalist ideal as part of its five-principle philosophy, has long ago declared its opposition to the continued presence of the U.S. Military Bases in the country. As a matter of principle, too, it is likewise opposed to the employment of nuclear power for being a threat to human life and potentially disruptive of the natural order which PDP-LABAN recognizes with great respect owing to its theist and humanist principles.

The PDP-LABAN is organized nationwide and operates through mass-based chapters in the barangays, in the case of the municipalities, and in the districts of cities and other urban areas.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

PROFESSOR NOTES VIETNAM OUTCOME ON U.S. FRIENDSHIP DAY

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jul 85 p 9

[Text]

"The history of Vietnam told us that even the most powerful people on earth can be humbled by poor people," said Dr. Ipar Ballares Solidum, one of the country's foremost authorities on foreign relations.

Solidum, who teaches foreign relations at University of the Philippines, made this observation at the Wednesday Breakfast Forum at Hilton's Petisaria. He was one of the guests at the free-wheeling dialogue on the country's observance of Philippine-American Friendship Day today.

In citing the case of Vietnam, Solidum said, that the power of inner will is something one can never subdue. He reminded the audience

that the Vietnamese, buoyed up by strong will power, drove away the French. It is this same inner will, he said, that forced the Americans to withdraw from Vietnam.

On the demands of Philippine oppositionists to dismantle the US bases at Subic base and Clark Field, Solidum said he does not subscribe to the move. He favors a move to use the two bases for industrial purposes, such as dry-docking and re-fuelling.

The two bases are, after all, there to protect the burgeoning US trade in the Far East.

Touching on the statehood movement, he said such move will not prosper. Americans, according to him, will not allow a change of the symmetry on their flag.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

AQUINO'S WIDOW CALLS FOR NONVIOLENT STRUGGLE

HK180644 Hong Kong AFP in English 0630 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Manila, 18 Aug (AFP)—Slain Philippine opposition leader Benigno Aquino's widow Corazon today called on the Filipino people to launch a nonviolent struggle against President Ferdinand Marcos' military-backed government.

In a statement read at the founding congress of Bandila, a social democratic opposition alliance, Mrs. Aquino said her husband's "vision of a Filipino nonviolent struggle" could unite the opposition against Mr. Marcos' 20-year-old rule.

The launching of the country's first open social democratic alliance came amid much speculation about a snap election this year. Provincial and municipal polls are officially set for May 1986 and the presidential election for 1987.

A unanimously approved Bandila resolution said its "immediate task" was "to put an end to the Marcos dictatorship and to institute a democratic transition in its place within the shortest possible time frame."

Mrs. Aquino, widely seen as a probable candidate if the opposition reaches deadlock in the search for a single bet against the ruling New Society Movement (KBL) party in presidential elections, noted the need for the "restoration of our rights and freedom."

Mrs. Aquino, 52, has been in the forefront of opposition unity since her husband, the president's chief political rival, was shot dead in Manila airport on his return from self-exile in the United States on August 21, 1983.

Armed Forces Chief General Fabian Ver, a close Marcos associate, and 25 others are on trial for an alleged military conspiracy behind the slaying.

Describing the Aquino murder as their "great awakening," more than 700 delegates at the Bandila congress in an exclusive Catholic school in nearby Quezon agreed to participate in the coming elections to uphold Mrs. Aquino's call for non-violence.

Bandila President Agapito, Butzo Aquino, younger brother of Senator Aquino, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE they were the "people's alternative" to Mr. Marcos' government and allegedly communist-backed groups.

Bandila, an acronym for a Filipino name meaning "people's unity in spirit and vision," includes anti-Marcos groups that used to belong to the New Patriotic Alliance (BAYAN), an alleged leftist group.

CSO: 4200/1388

PHILIPPINES

DAILY CRITICIZES MILITARY FAILURE TO OBEY RAMOS ON REFORM

Quezon City WE FORUM in English 5-7 Jul 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Common Military Malpractice"]

[Text]

If the order of the acting chief of staff of the AFP is only followed to the letter, much of the public anger with the military would be eased.

We are referring to the directive of Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos that in cases of arrests of subversion suspects, reports by the arresting officers must be made to the Command for the Administration of Detainees within 24 hours, if made in Manila, and within 72 hours if made in the provinces.

What is happening now is that if a subversive suspect is picked up, he or she is brought to a military "safe-house" for interrogation and torture. It is only after many days or weeks or even months that a report of the arrest is sent to the AFP headquarters.

In many recorded instances, the person arrested disappears completely. Then it is only when the mutilated body is discovered in an out-of-the-way place that a report is made.

Malaya and this newspaper have been reporting many cases of this nature of people picked up by the military. When the families make a tour of the various military outposts, the families are told the kin they are looking for is not there. Later on, it turns out that the missing person has been under military custody all the time, undergoing the usual "interrogation." No regard is given for the rights of the person arrested - that he is deemed innocent.

Lt. Gen. Ramos realizes this common malpractice is one reason why the AFP has lost its credibility among the people - one reason why many regard the military as their "oppressor."

The good general should not only order strict compliance with his directive. He should put up a system under which any and all arrests must be monitored at all times, and those caught violating the order must be punished.

Perhaps, under Lt. Gen. Ramos' stewardship, the military may yet regain its lost respect and trust from among the people.

PHILIPPINES

MANGLAPUS CITES MILITARY SUPPORT OF MARCOS

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 1 Jul 85 pp 1, 11

[Article: "Dictators Never Lose in Elections"--Manglapus"]

[Text] Iloilo--Filipinos will have to get the Philippine military to withdraw their support for the Marcos government before the 20-year-old regime can be toppled, a self-exiled opposition leader said yesterday.

Former senator Raul Manglapus told the Radio Bombo network in a telephone interview broadcast live from this central city that Filipinos were "asking too much" if they hoped to topple President Ferdinand Marcos through elections.

"Dictators never allow themselves to lose in elections," said the opposition leader, who left the country shortly before Mr Marcos launched more than eight years of martial law in September 1972. He has never returned.

Mr Manglapus, now a fellow at Harvard University, told the radio station from his Boston, Massachusetts residence that instead of pinning their hopes on elections, Filipinos should "find a good way to get the army to withdraw its support from the dictator."

Philippine opposition parties are busy preparing for the local government and the presidential polls set for 1986 and 1987, respectively. They believe a snap or synchronized election is probable.

President Marcos, in an interview the other day with the same station, ruled out changing the poll schedule and said he was "healthy as before." Critics insist that his health is failing and that he is grooming his wife Imelda to succeed him through surprise elections.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

MUSLIM GOVERNOR CONSIDERS VICE PRESIDENT POST

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jul 85 p 9

[Article by Roy C. Sinfuego]

[Text] Lanao del Sur Gov. Mohamad Ali Dinaporo announced that he is ready and willing to run for vice president in the 1987 presidential election.

Dinaporo issued the statement in answer to inquiries from the print and radio mediamen who pressed him to comment on speculations among Christians and Muslim leaders that he (Dinaporo) is eyeing the vice presidential position.

A loyal and trusted man of President Marcos, Dinaporo said he would run for the country's second highest post if the President handpicks him to be his running mate.

"As a good soldier," he said, "I will not hesitate to accept what I consider to be one of my biggest challenges in my political career."

Political observers said that the election of a Muslim leader to the vice presidency would be good for the country.

"It would defuse the long-smouldering secessionist movement by Muslims in southern Philippines, and would improve the image of the country in the eyes of the Islamic nations," they said.

"Throughout the years of his public life, the governor has devoted most of his time and energies to maintaining peace and acceleration of development in Mindanao," Minister Simeon A. Datumanong of the Office of Muslim Affairs and Cultural Communities said.

Dinaporo, a staunch fighter against graft and corruption, said that if he is given the chance to serve the Filipino nation as vice president, the first act he would do is to ask the President to authorize him to weed out all corrupt government men in the service.

"If our government could get rid of all these shenanigans in the government, we would solve one of the major problems of our country.

Our brother Filipinos, who are fighting our government would then support the national leadership and our government," Dimaporo said.

"In some countries where Christians are the majority, they elect a Muslim as their highest leader, while in other countries, the Muslims, who are the majority, elect a Christian as president," he said.

Meanwhile, the Tawi-Tawi chapter of the Dimaporo for Vice President (DMVP) composed of professionals and youths has been organized.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

PRIME MINISTER SAYS NO NEED TO DISSOLVE BATASAN

HK161511 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Aug 85 p 12

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday said that "there is no reason why the Batasang Pambansa should be dissolved" as a prelude to a snap election.

Asked in an open forum at the meeting of the Rotary Club of Manila yesterday, Virata said that "some of these ideas (such as the dissolution of the parliament) are being floated but there is no basis for them."

Dissolution of the Batasang Pambansa will be violating the Constitution which stipulates that it cannot be dissolved 18 months after a general elections. Since the parliament was inaugurated 1 July, there is no way for it to be dissolved within the end of the year.

Virata yesterday spoke at length in defending the decision of the Batasan committee on justice and good government to dismiss the impeachment motion filed by opposition MPS. He said in the "opposition's haste and drive for publicity" they failed to make a detailed specification of charges necessary for an impeachment proceeding. "The charges must be proven in detail since an impeachment transforms the parliament into a court," he explained. He said MP Rafael Recto had even told the committee that he had only signed the first statement on the impeachment and would not have signed the impeachment motion because it lacked specific charges.

The Prime Minister yesterday seemed to dismiss the seriousness of the impeachment motion filed by the opposition, pointing out that "so many of our presidents have been charged by the opposition in the past." He noted that the impeachment move against President Elpidio Quirino was junked by a Senate committee only by one vote.

He appeared to favor the idea of a snap election. "We would like to drive out any cloud on the ability of the president to govern. If it happens that it is necessary to put the matter before the people, then the only way is to have an election," Virata said.

CS0: 4200/1388

PHILIPPINES

AUTHOR ON 'QUID-PRO-QUO' IN SABAH CLAIM

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jul 85 p 9

[Article by Nelly Sindayen, correspondent: "Thorn in RP-Malaysia Ties"]

[Text] A "quid-pro-quo situation" exists in the country's 21-year-old claim to Sabah for, unless Malaysia gives a formal commitment not to give any more aid to the Filipino Muslim rebels, the Philippine government cannot be expected to constitutionally drop the claim.

The opinion was advanced by Alunan Glang, Muslim historian and book author, in an exclusive interview with BULLETIN TODAY.

"It's an open secret that a quid-pro-quo situation exists in the Sabah controversy," Glang, a former Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) awardee, said.

According to Glang, there is "an unwritten condition" attached to the formal dropping of the Sabah claim by the Philippines. Unless Sabah commits to stop aiding the Muslim rebels in the south, the Philippine government can be expected to "drag its feet" on the claim withdrawal.

But even if granting a commitment from Malaysia can be obtained, Glang said, this might be good only on paper. He pointed out that the Islamic umma or the Muslims' spirit of brotherhood and community will not stop Muslims, especially of neighboring Malaysia, from aiding and giving Muslim Filipinos refuge whenever necessary.

The Islamic umma, it was pointed out by Glang, transcends boundaries, nationalities, and races.

Since the so-called Mindanao War erupted shortly before martial law in 1971, the secessionist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) had been reportedly seeking aid from Sabah.

At least 170,000 Muslims from Mindanao have sought refuge in Sabah since the war began. These fleeing Muslims were generally called "refugees" but the Philippine government would rather call them "illegal entrants."

The close affinity between Muslims in Mindanao and Sabah began centuries back. If the Sulu Sultan's heirs are to be believed, Sabah used to be part of the Sulu Sultanate, one of the world's oldest.

Some accounts have it that Sabah--then known as North Borneo--was awarded to the Sulu Sultan by the Sultan of Brunei for helping suppress a rebellion in a nearby sultanate.

However, an agreement between Sulu Sultan Jamalul Azam and British adventurers Overbeck and Dent in 1878 purportedly leased the area to the British North Borneo Company.

The Sulu Sultan's heirs maintain up to now that the 1878 agreement involved only a lease or rent and not a cession, contrary to British, and later Malaysian, interpretation.

To date, the Malaysian government continues to offer payment of what they call "cession monies" despite rejection of the Sulu Sultan's heirs, also known as the Kiram heirs. The "cession monies" involve approximately 5,300 Malaysian dollars.

Sabah was fused with the British-backed Malaysian federation in 1962 over then Philippine President Diosdado Macapagal's objection. Thus started the Philippines' formal sovereignty claim over the territory.

The Sabah claim issue remains a thorn in ASEAN relations. Since he resumed the prime ministership of Malaysia, Mohammad Mahathir has yet to make a visit to Manila. He had been to all other ASEAN Capitals.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST CITES REFORMS IN SUCCESS AGAINST REBELS

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jul 85 p 4

[Commentary by Jesus Bigornia: "Meaningful Lessons From Huk Rebellion"]

[Excerpt] Policymakers, civilian as well as military, can find no more relevant textbook in the fight against the communist-led rebellion than a well-written, well-researched book entitled "The Huk Rebellion--A Study of Peasant Revolt in the Philippines" written by Benedict Kerkvliet. A sampling of portions of the volume relevant to present conditions are quoted for the serious to ponder:

"Why did the Huk rebellion in Central Luzon which had been going on since 1946 face away in the mid-1950s? No single answer will do. According to surviving Huk records and the recollections of former participants, there are many reasons. Most are nearly inextricably woven together. Nevertheless, there is considerable consensus about three interrelated ones.

"The first can perhaps be best summarized as a general weariness among the peasant rebels and their supporters in Central Luzon. 'Battle fatigue' were the words Benjamin Cunanan used to describe the Huks' condition in his field command by the early 1950s. Similarly, Silvestre Liwanag portrayed the rebels in the vicinity of the Pampanga-Bulacan border as 'tired and exhausted.' The Huks, he said, were able to spend less and less time near friendly barrios and had to spend more time hiding and keeping on the move. 'We needed a place to retreat and recuperate,' he concluded. 'But we did not have one, unlike the guerrillas in China and Indochina.'

"The second major reason was government reforms. Although modest and frequently superficial, these reforms were sufficient to improve the government's image and provide hope for those Huks and rebellion supporters for whom revolt was the last resort in the face of government and landlord lawlessness. As most rebels were in this category, the government's actions did significantly weaken the HMB.

"Among the most important events to improve the government's appearance was the 1951 elections. Many had expected the worst from this election because the one in 1949 had been so blatantly violent and dishonest. The Partido Komunista ng Pilipinas (PKP) predicted that the Quirino administration and

Liberal Party would either cancel the 1951 elections or duplicate the fraud and terror committed in the last elections to assure their electoral victory. Either one, the PKP said, would ignite the people's wrath. Consequently, the PKP policy was to boycott the election in order to help make the masses realize the necessity, the absolute necessity of revolution. Many of the Huk leaders in the field commands urged boycott of the elections.

"Contrary to these expectations, however, the 1951 election was relatively peaceful and honest. An immediate effect on the peasants in Central Luzon, recalled Luis Taruc, and other former Huk leaders to 'open again elections as alternatives to rebellion.' Similarly, the PKP's top leadership wrote in December 1951 that the relatively peaceful and honest election caused the people to doubt the immediate need for an armed struggle, especially if we consider the fact that the great majority of the masses greatly favor the existence of peace and order even though they suffer poor living conditions.

"A third reason for the Huk movement's decline was the government's effective use of force. Government soldiers damaged the HMB forces more than they had been able to do prior to 1952 while simultaneously mistreating villagers less. They managed to do this partly because they were reorganized and retrained."

In a nutshell, the book attributes the defeat of the Huks in Central Luzon in the 1950s to: (1) political reforms through peaceful and honest elections that defused the people's wrath; (2) reforms in the military that made those engaged in the fight against the Huks an effective fighting force that had regained the friendship and cooperation of the rural masses; and (3) the effective use of the military in denying the enemy sanctuaries and the support of the masses.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO GENERAL SAYS MILITARY OPEN TO REBEL DIALOGUE

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 2 Jul 85 p 3

[Text] RUC XI Chief Brig. Gen. Jaime C. Echeverria today declared that "the military is open to rebel elements, singly or in groups, seeking dialogues for redress of grievances.

Echeverria made the statement in response to belated clamors by the political opposition for the government to initiate dialogues with rebel leaders in Mindanao. He maintains that "dialogues and persuasions has always been capstone of the government's strategy to solve the problem of armed insurgency."

The RUC XI Chief disclosed that "his command is getting a steady stream of freelora and letters from dissident groups for the unconditional return to the folds of the law."

The general is heartened that the political leaders are now starting to pursue more meaningful approaches rather than the usual "multipartisan bickerings which often leave the problem of insurgency in the cudgel of the military."

"Present development strongly indicate that he will soon shift our focus of attention from maintaining disincentives armed insurgency to rehabilitation," Echeverria says. "It is therefore imperative that multipartisan efforts must be addressed to the issue of rehabilitation which does not mean only the political point of view of financial rehabilitation but also from the technical point of view of rehabilitation of values and principles," he added.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE REPORTS NPA TAXATION TACTICS

Melbourne THE AGE in English 2 Jul 85 p 17

[Article by Michael Richardson: "Filipino Revolution Plays Robin Hood"]

[Text]

MANILA, 1 July.— "Dear friends," the letter began, "Revolutionary greetings to all concerned! Once again we are writing you our demand for taxation on your logging operations in our guerilla zone."

The letter — to one of the Philippines' biggest and best known companies, Benguet Mining Corporation — then outlined the taxes demanded by the New People's Army (NPA), the guerilla wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), on two of the firm's forest projects in remote areas of the main northern island of Luzon.

Jaime Ongpin, Benguet's chief executive, says ruefully that the note received early this year makes demand letters from the government's taxation commissioner sound "not so bad after all".

The NPA was demanding a total of four million pesos (nearly \$245,000) in current and back taxes from 1983-1984.

The letter, apparently from the North Luzon NPA Command, said it wished to inform the company that:

"We view your logging operations as US-imperialist interest oriented, exploiting the people's wealth in violation of their basic rights and at the same time detrimental to people's safety and livelihood, and also as a counter-guerilla industry which destroys natural terrain and camouflage."

Reprisal

"To stop your logging operations (in Nueva Vizcaya province) ... is in the highest interests of the people and the people's army."

"Your continued operation, however, is permissible only if it also serves the people's war in the form of revolutionary taxes. Your failure to comply with the revolutionary taxation would force us to stop your logging operations and confiscate your equipment by all means."

Mr Ongpin says Benguet refused to pay up. Result: guerillas burned eight logging engines, two generators, three chain saws plus assorted tools and accessories with an estimated replacement cost of nearly \$400,000.

An earlier refusal by the corporation to pay tax to the NPA on a logging project in Ifugao province led to a similar guerilla reprisal in December 1983. The bill for that raid was more than \$230,000 in replacement costs and loss of revenue.

Mr Ongpin says Benguet has been forced to abandon these projects and put off development of a big coal deposit in Surigao del Sur province on Mindanao island in the southern Philippines, in which Benguet had invested nearly \$13 million, because of NPA ultimatums to pay revolutionary taxes "or else".

Mr Ongpin's concern at the spreading tentacles of communist-led insurgency in the Philippines is shared by many other businessmen, politicians and ordinary people.

One diplomat resident in Manila who had several years' experience in Vietnam confirms that the CPP, like the Vietcong before it, has a parallel system of administration to the government's and a large mass base of supporters. He believes a couple of million would be a realistic estimate in a country with a population of 55 million.

Weapons

He estimates that the NPA has about 12,000 armed guerrillas and another 12,000 who have been trained but have no weapons.

One of the aims of the CPP's tax revenue drive is clearly to put itself in a position to buy the arms, ammunition and equipment that it cannot capture.

A government white paper on insurgency published here recently highlights the revenue raising activities of the guerrillas, saying "they now routinely support themselves through extortion — enforced taxation — of business establishments and moneyed people.

The white paper says that from 1981-1984, NPA guerrillas carried out 42 big sabotage operations throughout the country, damaging property valued at \$422.5 million.

However, a senior executive of one corporation with estates in the southern Philippines says his experience with the NPA so far showed they were not inflexible over tax.

"We make some ad hoc provision to both the government's armed forces and the NPA; some rice, petrol, clothing, that sort of thing. But it's a very minor part of our operating costs.

"The guerrillas pay calls in groups of between three and 10 all armed. They are friendly. They come to see what's going on and to make sure we are giving our workers a fair deal.

Mr Ongpin, who is an outspoken critic of the Marcos Government on many issues, says the NPA got steadily tougher in its attitude towards the Benguet logging operations despite appeals from employees in the field not to close down the ventures because it would throw them out of work.

The NPA has expanded so fast that it is beginning to experience "growing pains", he says. "They have to tax more heavily (to maintain their organisation and activities) and that creates a backlash.

However, a Western official says although the NPA can be ruthless, its leaders are generally sensible enough not to levy rice taxes on poor farmers and others who cannot afford to pay.

But Luis Villafuerte, a former Trade Minister in the Marcos Government who is now a member of the largest non-communist opposition party, says he

believes that the insurgents are getting about \$A172,000 a month from Camarines Sur and Norte provinces in the Bicol region. There are 73 provinces in the Philippines.

He says that in the past six months the NPA has exploited a new form of fund-raising by hijacking trucks carrying valuable loads from manufacturing plants in Manila and other urban centres to the provinces.

"This is the greatest concern now. With the money, the guerrillas can buy more guns and ammunition, better communications equipment and transport. And they disturb poor people less.

"Instead of harassing farming folks, they are charging the big companies. Before they used to take a bit from villagers.

"Now they are in a position to start giving them a few things. It's the Robin Hood principle."

Officer reports that at least 15 people were killed in a clash between security forces and NPA rebels in Zamboanga del Sur province yesterday.

PHILIPPINES

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER OFFERS AMNESTY TO REBELS

HK161527 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Aug 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] Defense Deputy Minister Carlos B. Cajelo said yesterday that insurgents who return to the fold of the law will be automatically given amnesty.

In a press conference held at Manila Peninsula Hotel, Cajelo said that members of the New People's Army and the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] will be given provisional amnesty upon their surrender to the government.

He said the papers of the returning rebels will be processed by a presidential committee.

Those without cases pending in court will be given outright amnesty, he said, while those with cases in civil or military courts will be carefully studied by the committee.

During the same conference, Assemblyman Jamil P. Lucman, of the Region 12 autonomous government and head of the Lanao Moro National Liberation Front Returnees Command, and Amelil U. Malaguio, chairman of the Lupong Tagapagpaganap ng Pook in Region 12 and former MNLF commander, said the government program for rebel returnees in Mindanao broke the backbone of the MNLF movement in the island.

They said the program if properly implemented, could solve the insurgency problem in Mindanao and elsewhere in the country. They said that rebel returnees in their region were given education, farm lots, and jobs by the government.

Cajelo said the same rehabilitation program will be adopted for surrendering CPP and NPA members who, he added, will receive the same benefits.

The defense official said that since President Marcos announced the rehabilitation program during the Constabulary's 84th anniversary celebration last week in Camp Crame, many surrender feelers have been received by his office. He said insurgents can surrender individually or in groups to any military establishment. Their papers will be processed by a committee headed by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

CSO: 4200/1388

PHILIPPINES

RISE IN NUMBER OF 'SALVAGING' EXECUTIONS NOTED

Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR-BULLETIN in English 1-7 Jul 85 pp 1, 7

[Article by Gerry Tan/Tony Ajero: "62 Killed in June--'Salvaging' Cases Rise"]

[Text] An increase in the number of victims of "salvaging," term for summary execution of suspected rebels and ordinary criminals, was noted in Davao City during the past week.

This developed even as police statistics indicated a big drop in the number of killings in this city during the month of June, which ended Sunday.

Data gathered by these reporters indicated that only 62 people were killed in June, compared to about 90 in May. This registered a decrease of about 30 percent.

But the number of victims suspected to have been salvaged noticeably increased during the last week of June. In that period, a total of eight still unidentified people, all males, were found with several stab and gunshot wounds in different parts of Davao City. They were found mostly during the early hours of the day, with tell-tale marks that they might have been murdered somewhere the previous night and dumped either along the diversion road or somewhere in Phase III of the Ecoland Subdivision.

Only last Sunday morning, two more dead bodies, that of males, were found dumped in the canal at the corner of Lapulapu and N. Torres streets. There remained unidentified up to presstime last Sunday night.

Of the 62 killed in the month of June, 35 can be categorized as assassinated, 16 salvaged, six died in encounters, three massacred and one ambushed. A total of 19 people were injured in separate violent incidents.

As usual, barangay Agdao tops the other areas of the city as a "killing field." a total of 13 were killed in that barangay last month, 11 in Matina, nine at Bakerohan eight in the poblacion, four in Toril, three in Talomo, two each in Bunawa, Panacan and Tibungco, and one each in Tugbok, Ma-a, Pakibato and Bangkal.

CSO: 5600/4389

PHILIPPINES

THREATENING NPA ACTIVITIES AROUND CEBU SPOTLIGHTED

Two Executed for 'Crimes'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 1 Jul 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] The two chilling murders of Sabalones and Velez were claimed by the Armed City Partisans of the New People's Army-Cebu.

In a statement slipped to VISAYAN HERALD yesterday at about 4:30 in the afternoon, the group Armed City Partisans said Federico Sabalones, Jr. who call themselves and Nabing Velez "have been dealt with revolutionary justice by the Armed City Partisans of the New People's Army of Cebu." [as published]

They were executed because of their alleged acts inimical to the Filipino masses.

The NPAs branded the two men whom they claimed to have executed for the "grave crimes against the people of Cebu," the reason why "the NPAs Armed City Partisans of Cebu decided to punish them with death," the statement said.

"Thus on May 26, we executed Federico Sabalones, Jr. and two of his henchmen. On June 1, we executed Nabing Velez and his bodyguard," the NPAs said.

The statement made a detailed recital of the string of alleged crimes that have been committed, but in the case of Nabing Velez the NPAs charge that it has been "muddled by the military." Velez was alleged to be a first lieutenant of the Integrated National Police (INP) and an operative of the Military Intelligence Group (MIG). And that recently he was made a psychological warfare agent of the RUC, had conducted zoning operations against residents of Tis, Labangon.

Velez's being a radioman was called "a purchased title" and "was only incidental and immaterial to his crimes against the people," the statement explained.

Both were charged and alleged to "have been in cahoots with Col Angan and Gen. Olano.

Explaining further, the NPAs said they knew "that when the Sabalones got drunk, military vehicles drove them home. After Federico Sabalones, Jr. was executed, five Metrodiscom soldiers were detailed to guard the Sabaloneses. During the burial of Federico, Jr. Maj. Eduardo Ricardo and his men from the General Investiga- [words illegible].

Kanasang-an Neighborhood Warned

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 2 Jul 85 pp 1, 11

[Text] Strangers believed to be NPAs have been sighted in Kinasang-an, Pardo, Cebu City.

These strangers walk in three's and make themselves visible at night, especially after midnight.

These unknown persons are the ones believed to have given warnings to residents they believe to be committing acts inimical to the people, telling them to stop their misdemeanors and commission of excesses.

According to a VISAYAN HERALD informant, a store selling liquor and drinks identified as Red Light in Kanasang-an has been given a slip of paper telling the store-owner to stop selling liquor after midnight. The store stopped after getting the note (paskin).

Earlier, the same store was advised to stop blaring its radio set after midnight as this disturbed the neighborhood who are already asleep. But the storeowner did not bother to comply.

The store only stopped blaring noise and stopped catering beer after midnight after it received the note, presumably coming from these strangers believed to be NPAs.

Only the other day, a group who called themselves Armed City Partisans (a term heard publicly for the first time) came with a public statement claiming ownership of the killing of two Cebu City citizens, Federico Sabalones, Jr. and Nabing Velez, as having been executed by them.

Reason for their execution was that the two have allegedly committed acts inimical to the people.

NPA, Government Killings 'No Different'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 2 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Civilians in the Crossfire"]

[Text] The civilian population today in the atmosphere under the present dispensation is in much danger. While the NPAs say they want to rid society of those who commit acts inimical to the people, they hit their target without giving the target his day in court. And when one's life is in danger and he goes to the authorities for protection, the NPAs say the fellow is in cahoots with the military. When one is in danger, from who should one ask for protection if not from the law authorities?

On the other hand, there is much to be desired in the tactics of the military of eliminating civilians suspected of giving aid to the rebels, these suspects

are tortured or salvaged. No difference from the ways of the Japanese Kempi-tai who torture or kill their suspects.

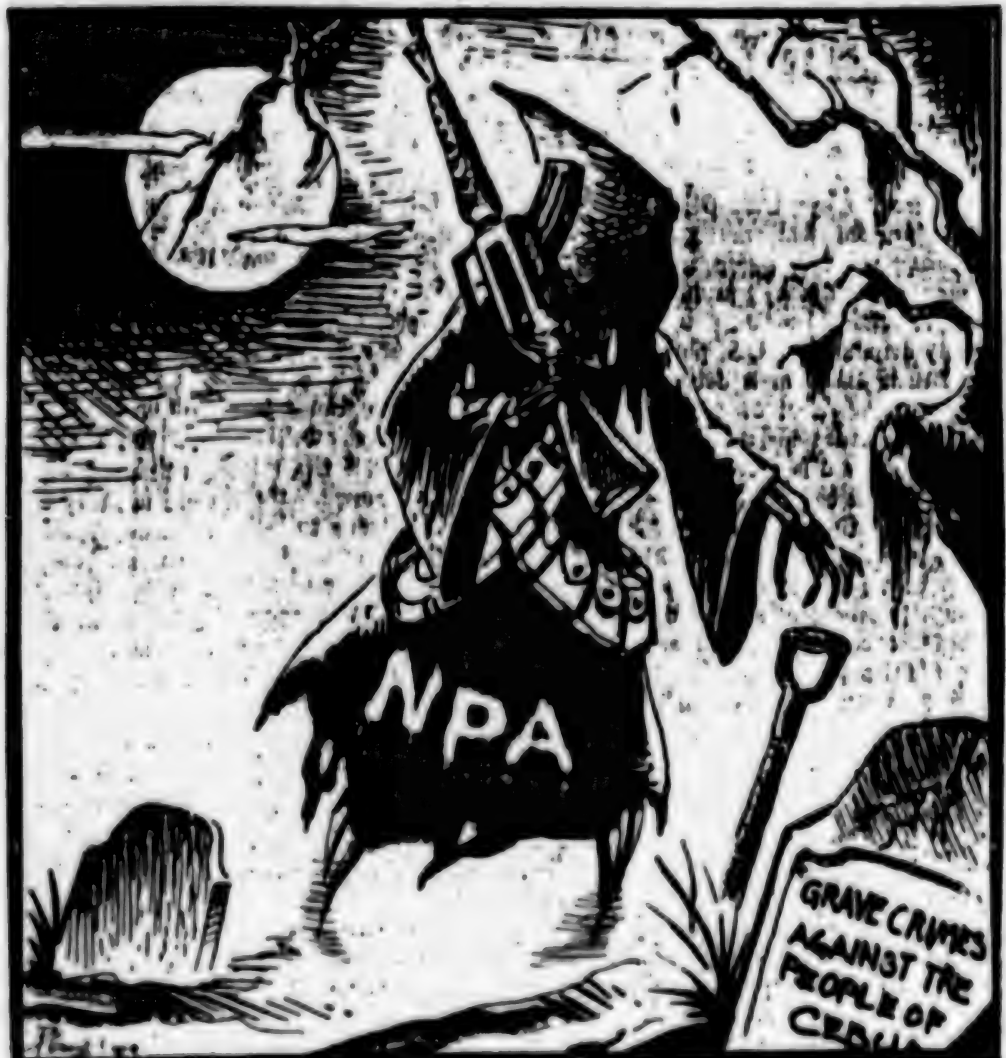
The "People's Inquiry" the other day brought to light certain atrocities committed against the civilians. While it is true that the rebels must be ferreted out, to suspect that one has become a rebel simply because the NPAs are infesting the place is to violate the basic principle of presumption of innocence under our laws. In this manner, the military becomes no different from the rebels who just kill anyone for suspecting him of being a military agent, or for having been attributed certain crimes against the people. In this manner, the military becomes no different from the rebels who kill anyone for being suspected of being a military agent, or for having been attributed certain crimes against the people, as the rebels do.

This makes the civilian population in the middle of two fires. The people do not favor the situation to go on. All they want is peace and safety. The question boils down to become a political issue since the situation is brought about by the political leadership.

Cartoon on NPA 'Grim Reaper'

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 2 Jul 85 p 3

[Text]



CSO: 5600/4389

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT 'MAY' ASSUME FOREIGN LIABILITIES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 3 Jul 85 p 15

[Text] The Philippine Government may refinance or assume the foreign currency loans made, guaranteed or insured by foreign governments and their agencies in favor of corporations owned or controlled by the government and Philippine private sector corporations which are guaranteed by government-owned or controlled corporations both in connection with the rescheduling, refinancing or restructuring of official credits or indebtedness.

This was provided under Presidential Decree 1977 which amended PD 1961, an act authorizing the President on behalf of the Republic of the Philippines, and authorizing the Central Bank, to enter into foreign currency loans, deposit and guarantee agreements and arrangements in support of the national economic recovery program and other purposes.

Refinancing or assumption by the Philippine government of the foreign currency loans of government-owned and controlled corporations and private sector corporations will only be made when authorized by the President in writing and on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon with creditor foreign governments and/or their agencies.

In issuing the directive allowing the Philippine government to assume the foreign currency loans of government-owned and controlled and private sector corporations, it was noted that under bilateral agreements being negotiated with or to be concluded with some creditor countries, foreign currency obligations of public sector obligors other than the national government and of private sector obligors guaranteed by government corporations have to be assumed by and consolidated with the foreign currency obligations of the national government.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

OPLE CALLS FOR BARING OF OFFICIALS' ASSETS

HK190209 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 18 Aug 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Labor Minister Blas Ople has proposed a parliamentary resolution requiring the president and his cabinet as well as members of the Batasang Pambanse to make public their assets and liabilities.

Batasan members, Ople said, must apply to themselves the same "severe standards" they impose on everyone else.

He was understood to refer to oppositionists insinuating hidden ill-gotten wealth by high administration officials and people supposedly close do them.

Speaking at a bipartisan forum in Quezon City yesterday, Ople called for "a new morality in the government, particularly in the Batasan and the Cabinet."

"We should pass laws to clean our neighborhood and should initiate relentless surveillance on how we conduct ourselves in office," he said.

He cited "new and sophisticated forms of graft and corruption that should be remedied with new laws."

"Crooked government officials could now steal government funds without actually dipping their hands into the coffers and pocketing the cash," he said.

"The top malpractice in this kind of graft is overpricing. This malpractice is the reason why the country has millions of pesos worth of nonperforming assets now under the custody of government banks," he said.

"Most of the assets were equipment bought abroad at an overprice," Ople said. "The commissions represented defaulted money, which never entered the country and which were stashed away as deposits in foreign banks."

Ople also challenged the opposition "to draw up an alternative plan of government."

He said the role of the opposition was "not merely to proposed alternatives."

CSO: 4200/1388

PHILIPPINES

FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS DOWN 51 PERCENT

HK151535 Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 15 Aug 85 p 8

/Article by Arleen C. Chipongian/

/Text/ Foreign exchange earnings of the overseas construction industry dropped by 51 percent to \$17.5 million in the first quarter of 1985 from \$36 million during the same period last year.

Jose P. Leviste Jr, deputy trade and industry minister, told newsmen the drop in dollar earnings could be attributed to fewer overseas contracts won by local construction firms.

Leviste expressed confidence that foreign exchange earnings from the overseas construction industry are expected to improve by the second half of the year of early 1986.

He said in new overseas contracts increased during the first 5 months of 1985 to \$60 million, from only \$5 million from January-May 1984.

These contracts are expected to begin earning by the second half of 1985 and, into 1986, he said.

Leviste, concurrent chairman of the Philippine Overseas Construction Board (POCB), noted that overseas contracts from January-March 1985 amounted to \$427 million, or 57 percent less than the over \$1 billion contracts last year.

Foreign exchange earnings from the overseas construction sector have dropped since 1984, when the remittances amounted to \$152 million, or 34 percent lower than the \$232 million earned in 1983.

This could be attributed to depressed market demand in Middle East countries and stiff competition from construction labor force from other countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh.

A report prepared by POCB on overseas construction showed that the number of overseas Filipino construction workers also dropped by 27 percent from 41,670 in 1984 to only 30,423 this year.

Eighty-two percent or about 25,000 workers are stationed in Middle East countries like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. The rest are in Asian countries and United States territories like Diego Garcia island.

The POCEB report called for promotion of Philippine subcontracting services among international prime contractors.

Earlier, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin said that Filipino overseas construction firms should veer away from prime contracts because these require huge amount of capital.

Ramon P. Ereneta Jr, executive director of the POCEB said, the government has advised local construction companies to promote their subcontracting services. This way, he added, constructors are assured they will be paid by the prime contractors in spite of problems like war.

CSO: 4200/1385

PHILIPPINES

VIRATA SAYS MANILA NOT INTERVENING IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

HK161521 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 16 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Cesar Virata yesterday said "monetary authorities have given up" efforts to intervene in the foreign exchange market and are now allowing the peso-dollar exchange rate to be determined entirely market forces.

Speaking before the Rotary Club of Manila, Virata indicated that the Central Bank [CB] was previously defending the exchange rate, saying that the CB had been "quite supportive (of the exchange rate) in buying foreign exchange from the market". "But there is no way now of influencing the exchange rate," the Prime Minister said. "Market forces are so large."

Virata's statement however appears to be contrary to what has been happening in the foreign exchange market. For the past three weeks, the CB and the Philippine National Bank (FNB) have been accounting for the bulk of foreign exchange purchases at the stable rate of P [peso] 18.60:\$1 at the Bankers' Association of the Philippine's (BAP) trading floor.

Virata however still left open the possibility that the peso's current rate may still hold. "We will allow market forces to determine the rate. Domestic interest rates are falling which means a lower margin for foreign exchange." He was referring to the view that a lowering of peso interest rates leading to a depreciation of the peso since more pesos can be used to purchase dollars that will bid up its price.

On the other hand, Virata said the supply of dollars will increase as a result of the balance of payments (BOP) surplus in the first half of the year and the setting up of the revolving trade facility. This roughly means that the bigger supply of dollars could neutralize the pressure on the exchange rate arising from the drop in peso interest rates.

The Prime Minister said the recent decision of the Monetary Board, contained in Circular No. 1073, to allow banks to hold all of their foreign exchange remittances reflected the new policy of allowing the

market to entirely determine the exchange rate. Banks early this year reported that the strengthening of the peso was due to CB regulations prescribing limits on their foreign exchange holdings which forced them to sell their excess dollars at a cheap price. However, BUSINESS DAY sources in the banking community said the lifting of the limits on foreign exchange holdings by itself will not have much effect on the exchange rate at this time. The new regulation only makes official the CB leniency in allowing banks to hold dollars in excess of the prescribed limits as long as they go through the motions of making an offer to sell in the foreign exchange market, they said.

A BUSINESS DAY source in the government however claimed that the lifting of the limits on bank's foreign exchange holdings is the CB's way of facing the pressure exerted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff mission now in Manila for the government to depreciate the peso in order to boost exports (see BUSINESS DAY, 14 Aug). "They're now telling the IMF that if there should be a fall in the rate, the market, as IMF monetarist theory itself says, should take care of that," the source said, "and the CB won't move to devalue the peso as it had done in 1983 and 1984." The government however is hoping that the new trade credits and weak consumer demand will prevent a drastic depreciation of the peso at least within the year.

The Prime Minister yesterday did not question a reference made in a query during the open forum that followed his talk that the IMF was pressuring the government to depreciate the peso. Virata half-seriously said: "We tell the IMF to buy dollars from the market. It's one thing to say what (the rate) should be and an entirely different thing to let market forces determine it."

The Prime Minister also reported that the country's first semester BOP—its foreign exchange earnings less its expenses—was in surplus by "over \$200 million." Virata noted that the surplus would have been larger if the inflow of funds resulting from the new commercial loan from foreign banks, the revolving trade facility and the recent restructuring of debts to foreign government were included in the first semester BOP tally.

However, he said the country's exports were below targets in the same period, prompting the government to project that total exports this year will decline 3.7 percent to 5.2 billion. The government had expected exports to reach \$5.6 billion this year for a 3.7 percent growth over last year's \$5.4-billion level. The decline was not only due to a slump in shipments of traditional exports such as sugar, coconut products and minerals, Virata said. There was also a slight decline in exports of semiconductors and garments due to the slowdown in the U.S. economy and the slow recovery in Europe.

The impact of the decline in exports on the BOP was softened by a major improvement in foreign exchange earnings from tourists and from Filipino overseas workers, which had doubled from the level in the first semester of last year. Virata said this was not due to bigger tourist arrivals or an increase in the number of workers overseas. Rather, the black market is no longer absorbing the remittances, with tourist or overseas workers' dollars now being sold in official channels, according to the Prime Minister.

Virata said the government is already adopting measures to boost the country's exports. He noted that interest rates will continue to fall. Already, he said, rates on the Treasury bills have fallen below the 20 percent mark, with the 35- and 49-day bills now having a yield of only 19-7/8 percent. With the setting up of the revolving trade facility, he expects the cost of funds for exporters to fall to the 11-12 percent range. The Prime Minister also noted that about P1 billion in cheap funds will be provided to exporters of coconut oil and desiccated coconuts under the newly-opened CB rediscounting facility for the purpose.

CSO: 4200/1388

PHILIPPINES

BATASAN SPEAKER YNIGUEZ 'WELCOMED' USSR PEACE EFFORTS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4 carries the account of the meeting between Nicanor Yniguez, speaker of the Philippines national assembly, and B. V. Kaprov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission and head of a delegation of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, visiting Manila at the invitation of the Philippine Peace and Solidarity Council, including Yniguez's statement of support for the Soviet Union's peace efforts.

For text see FBIS USSR Daily Report of 16 Aug 85, International Affairs Section p E3.

PHILIPPINES

BIGORNIA COMMENTS ON USSR AID TO LOCAL STRIKES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jul 85 p 6

[Commentary by Jesus Bigornia: "Labor Unions Getting Aid From Red Front"]

[Text] Officials searching for causes of galloping labor unrest could focus their attention on incoming foreign support funds and plug, if still possible, the pipelines through which they are coming into the country. For calling strikes, maintaining picket lines, hiring good labor lawyers, even staging rallies, cost a lot of money. Yet, in spite of avowedly half-empty treasuries, labor groups here have been calling strikes at the rate of one a day, strangling the country's export-oriented industries and thereby sabotaging the national economic recovery program.

For all Philippine officialdom knows, Moscow's decision to double subsidies to the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) supplied the fuel that galvanized the more militant, left-winged unions here into a spree of strikes that are now giving the President a permanent migraine. Close ties between the WFTU and an octopus-like labor union here is no secret in labor circles. That the local group has been receiving over the years substantial subsidies from WFTU is a foregone conclusion.

Because the economy is vitally in shambles and national stability is threatened, it might be opportune to open the eyes of the labor rank and file, who are no ideologues, to the fallacy of the course they have taken under the direction of glib-tongued Marxist leaders. First, the Moscow decision to double subsidies to the WFTU is coupled to a sharp reduction in Soviet development aid abroad, clearly revealing the Kremlin's priorities. For, despite the Soviet campaign to persuade Third World countries that the Soviet Union is their champion, little Soviet aid goes to them unless it directly serves the Kremlin's goals.

"Ethiopia provides a textbook example," an American political analyst says. "Moscow has poured billions in military assistance into expanding Marxist influence in the strategic 'Horn of Africa.' But when it comes to feeding Ethiopia's starving millions--starving largely because of misguided Marxist policies--Moscow is content to let the West do it. Similarly, in Poland, the Soviets have long proclaimed their devotion to 'genuine' trade unionism. All the world knows how Moscow has dealt with Solidarnosc, the East Bloc's first genuinely free trade union."

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

BAGUIO RESIDENTS CONCERNED OVER RISE IN CRIME

HK151527 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 85 p 9

/Text/ Baguio City--Residents of this city have expressed alarm over the crime surge here, although police authorities have down-played the situation, attributing the crimes to the increase in population caused by the influx of students and the onset of rainy season.

Lt Col Basilio Cael, the deputy police station commander, told BUSINESS DAY that "from the police point of view the situation is not at all alarming although it may be alarming to the public."

The station commander, Lt Col Eduardo Finornes, agreed.

But Cael admitted that intelligence reports indicate that 12 gangsters are now roaming the city. "But they are not really a threat to the peace and order situation but are just a problem or a headache to the police," Cael said.

Police reports noted a 6.3 percent increase in efficiency in solving crime during the first half of 1985 compared to the same period last year. The reports cited the increase from 73 percent in 1984 to 79.3 percent this year of the percentages of solved crimes. Police reports also noted a decrease in the number of crimes reported from 2,228 cases for first half 1984 to 1,971 in first half 1985.

However, the police reports showed a month-by-month increase in cases. The rise started in May with 289 cases, then continued to 334 cases and July, 383 cases.

The percentage of unsolved cases also increased during the 3 months; from 18 percent in May to 19.76 percent in June and 19.84 percent in July.

The statistics show that most of the reported cases are crimes against property with 225 cases reported for July, 201 for June and 185 for May. In crimes against person, numbered 51 in May, 56 in June and 58 in July.

In the last week of July alone, police records showed that at least three persons were killed, among them a policeman.

A noted victim was Larry Olivarez a former disc-jockey, who was stabbed to death by persons believed to be gang-members while he was walking on Session Road last 2 July.

The Regional Unified Command I has created a task force called "Blue Lizard" to pursue an anticrime and anti-insurgency campaign. Headed by the provincial constabulary commander of Benguet, Lt Col Bernardo Estepa, the task force has undertaken saturation drives on suspected criminal and insurgent areas in the city.

Cael said the "Blue Lizard" operations have resulted in the seizure of many deadly weapons such as knives, ice picks and firearms.

Recently, Mayor Ernesto Bueno responding to the alarm expressed by Baguio citizens, convened a peace and order council meeting last week. In that meeting, Bueno announced that 20 city employees will take over clerical functions of the police as more policemen can go on field patrols.

At present, the local police has 193 men, Cael said. He added that 160 more policemen are needed to reach the ideal ratio of 1 policeman for every 500 population.

The 20 city hall employees are expected to lighten the load of police work.

CSO: 4200/1385

PHILIPPINES

BISHOP BUSINESSMEN'S CONFERENCE VIEWS STATUS OF BCC'S

Makati MR.6MS. in English 5-11 Jul 85 pp 11-13

[Article by Francoise Joaquin: "Moving the Church From Convent to Community"]

[Text]

IN parts of the south, the military will tell you that GKK stands not for Gagmay nga Kristohanong Katilingban (Basic Christian Communities), but for Gagmay nga Komunistang Katilingban (Basic Communist Communities). Back in 1980, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile warned that a "small sector in the Church has . . . been victim to this political power play being waged by the enemies of the state". The CPP/NPA, he wrote, planned to use the national directorate for social action, NASSA, "to monitor activities of other church groups. . . and possibly organize power blocs within these religious organizations to aggravate the split between moderates and radicals and thereby weaken the church hierarchy as a whole."

"Religious radicals", collectively labeled as threats to internal security, have long been under the suspicious eye of the government, in a country so steeped in Roman Catholicism that genuflection is of second nature. And on a new breeding ground for dissent has the eye come to focus, on the new tool of politics via religion, more than 2000 Basic Christian Communities (BCCs) scattered throughout the country barrios.

"A new way of being Church." So did the Brazilian Bishops' Conference in 1982 describe the BCC, that phenomenon born of a grass-roots faith; once unthinkable in the patenistic light of a rigid hierarchy, but now giving flesh to the concept of a Church genuinely the people's, and thus genuinely the poor's. It was to this potent force for change that the Bishops-Businessmen's Conference (BBC) addressed itself last Sunday in its ninth general assembly. The spirit of the gathering lay in Cardinal Sin's homily that morning: "Contrary to the unfeeling, insensitive cry of Cain when asked about Abel, we are our brother's keeper. We are more than that actually; we are our brother's brother."

Boasting nun's habit beside collared tie, the assembly, "BCCs: a Threat or a Challenge?", presented the findings of a first-of-its-kind study, in an attempt to examine the Filipino counterpart of the Latin American model that so helped to parent liberation theology and threaten a system that amuses itself by seeing that the poor stay that way.

The study, authored by research groups within the Asian Institute of Management, Ateneo, and De La

Salle, chose 18 cases to represent: 18 possible BCC prototypes. The resulting breakdown: seven cases from Luzon, five from the Visayas, and six from Mindanao – all linked together by what Bishop Cirilo Almario referred to as “the interpretation of the concrete life of communities in the light of the Gospel”; and conducted, in Bishop Antonio Fortich’s words, “in the proclamation of human dignity and in solidarity with the struggle of the poor”.

That Sunday, co-chairman of the BBC committee on BCCs Gabby Mendoza explained the BCCs’ thrust of total human development and radical evangelization, in the light of Pope John Paul II’s invocation to work towards the liberation of the whole man. With the purpose of moving the faith from the convent to the community, the strategy employed necessarily entails the empowerment of the laity in decision-making and implementation, and thus the decentralization of traditional pastoral authority.

The effect is a Church at the grass-roots level; in the words of Bishop Teodoro Bacani, one where the old “*utos-pari, utos-hari*” (priest’s word is king’s word) mentality is buried once and for all. This sense of “mission, of the great integrity between faith and life” he terms an ecclesio-genesis, a Church coming into being. And central to its evolution is the justice issue. “Action in behalf of justice is a constitutive dimension of preaching the Gospel. (Otherwise, what we preach) is a distorted Gospel,”

Given the liberationist perspective coloring the supposedly radical nature of BCCs, the BBC study proved surprisingly tame. While all of the cases studied practiced bible study and worship, secular activities varied from group to group, and from province to province. All of the cases in Mindanao

featured one type or other of political programs, but in Luzon and the Visayas, the level of conscientization proved much lower. “BCCs in Mindanao,” Mendoza smiled, “seem to have gotten the message (of total human development) more strongly.”

In fact, two major reasons for the decline of interest within certain BCCs proved to be, first, economic pressure and consequently less time to devote to the group, and secondly – and this is telling – fear of the subversive reputation of BCCs. Six of the cases, below six years old, were still growing in membership and in the number of activities; four had stagnated; and seven, after temporary malaise in enthusiasm, had given themselves a shot in the arm and taken up the battle axe – er, bible – once again.

The typical BCC, as the study reveals, is three-tiered. At the bottom of the cake, basic units, size ranging from five or six members to whole barrios, function in a bible-study/worship capacity. The intermediate structure, a mini-parish in itself, organizes and implements projects more effectively dealt with at that level; and higher yet, the parish pastoral council provides over-all coordination.

One of the reasons that the BCC attracts the attention of both rightist and leftist groups is its ability to organize at a grassroots level. In the area of health and welfare, ten of the 18 cases offered either paramedic training or medical aid. Eleven BCCs had erected economic projects: communal farms, livestock raising, or cottage industries. Four actively protested business practices; three, government policy; and seven had formed sectoral organizations: farmers, youth, labor, tribal minorities, or fishermen.

Within each and all of the levels, the little man has his say. Leader-

ship, in most of the cases, lies with the laity; 97 per cent volunteers, three per cent lay staff or the occasional religious. On the other hand, in many barrios, less than half of the BCCs members actually participate actively – the majority are tagged KBL: *kasal, binyag, o libing* (married, baptized, or buried).

Particularly interesting in the study's findings is the BCCs' relationship (or lack of one) with different groups, namely, mandated organizations (or Joe Concepcion people, as the joke went at the BBC); charismatic groups; companies; the government and the military; and the NPA. While some of the BCCs were antagonistic towards traditional parish organizations due to conflicts in orientation and work style, 30 per cent cooperated with the groups. A majority of the BCCs were either antagonistic or neutral when it came to the charismatics, or had none of the latter to deal with in the first place. Wherever corporations existed, the relationship was hostile; and wherever a BCC was anti-military, it would also be anti-NPA. Thirty-nine per cent of the cases under review were antagonistic towards government, but 44 per cent were cooperative with local officials.

And so it appears, from the BBC study, that while the BCCs hold great potential as vehicles of Opposition change, the potential, except in Mindanao, has yet to be fully explored. Some work is yet to be done in the social arena; but if the truth of what BCCs are in the Philippines fails to live up to the socio-political ideal, then it is good to listen to Bishop Bacani when he smiles, "God can write straight with crooked lines, without even making the crooked lines straight."

PHILIPPINES

NEGROS SURVIVAL PROGRAMS PROFILED

Quezon City VERITAS in English 7 Jul 85 p 16

[Article by Patricia L. Adversario: "Candies for Sugar Workers"; "Different Programs To Stave Off Hunger in Negros Seem to be Working"]

[Text]

THE image best captures how the Negrense society has tried to cope with the disastrous aftermath of its monocrop inheritance. What was once unthinkable during the days of the sugar industry, diversification is now the rallying cry of groups like the Negros Business Forum, the Negros Economic Development Foundation, First Farmers Human Development Foundation and other planter and miller groups which have also devised and implemented their own survival program.

Detractors call the propagators of these programs the "deodorants" of the "traditional" ruling class. As MP Wilson Gamboa (Negros Occidental) said, "they claim to be pro-labor but their interests are still closely linked with the ruling class."

Fear and selfish motives could be all that prompt a mill manager or a planter to hold dialogues with his workers. Paraphrasing the words of a popular song in the south, the planter is merely trying to save his own life. Vivid stories have been circulated around about how some well-known "oppres-

sive" planters have been sent black ~~barongs~~ by the so-called forces of the "invisible government." There is also the story of a woman plantation owner known to treat her workers like "worms," who has been warned that unless she changes, "a seminar in the mountains is in order." The woman now is arranging her papers to go abroad.

Whether out of fear, or out of a desire to help, the fact remains that workers now are given recognition and attention.

At Hacienda Maria owned by planter Roberto Cuenca in La Carlota City, a cattle-fattening project has helped supplement reduced wages from piece work and reduced working days at the hacienda. Feliciano Diaz's family along with 41 others manage to escape hunger even during lean months. Five days a week, there's mass feeding of lugaw for the workers' children care of Cuenca's wife. Cuenca has also assured an adequate supply of rice at the hacienda's workers' cooperative.

The cattle-fattening project at the hacienda started April this year with each family given a cow

to fatten for 18 months. Every two months, the cow is weighed and for every kilo gain from the original weight, the planter advances P10 a kilo. Feeding work is light and inexpensive. Food for the cattle is cut sugar cane tops or ipil-ipil leaves and .50 molasses a day. Children, even as young as eight, are often given the responsibility of taking care of cattle. An 11-year-old caretaker of two cows could earn P300 in one month. The extra income has been so effective in helping the workers' families ride the crisis so that Cuenca is now planning to build additional stalls to house 42 more cows. The Carlota city government is also planning to buy 135 breeding cows whose calves will be given to the sugar workers for fattening.

The workers are also looking forward to another source of income from the nine hectares of land which they have planted to mungo. With an expected yield of 300 kilos per hectare, they expect to sell their mungo at P16 a kilo. The profit will go to the 42 families.

Planters are also learning to use inorganic fertilizer like compost from cattle manure, earthworm casting, garbage and mud press (cane tops with cattle manure) to cut down on fertilizer costs.

A vermiculture project of the La Carlota, La Castellana and Pontevedra Planters' Foundation, Inc. which produces earthworm casting as substitute for inorganic fertilizer has benefitted 18 barangays which earn P6,000 a month each from manure. (The manure is used as part of the compost which is fed to the worms.) Expansion plans due to increased demand for the fertilizer will mean hiring of 10-12 additional workers in July.

However, any proposed project and the realization of its intended benefits can only be taken on a case to case basis. Some planters are still not sold to the idea of sharing with their workers a portion of their land. As one planter said, the workers may never give up their "borrowed" land when good times return. There is the planters' resistance too against organized labor. One planter paid

off P10,000 to a labor leader to keep unionism off his territory.

A lot then depends on the history of the relationship between the planter and his workers. As one planter said: "If there have been workers who are now rebelling against their amo, it is because they have been working for years under oppressive conditions. There really are greedy ones among us."

When the amo is perceived as "good," plantation workers are known to have voluntarily armed themselves to protect their amo and the hacienda against the harassment of NPA men.

A lot too, depends on the attitude of the worker — if he is willing to learn to fend for himself. If there is such a thing as a spoiled sugar planter, there is also a spoiled sugar worker. A planter related how he gave 20 hectares to his laborers to be planted to food crops, but only 2.5 hectares were planted because the laborers "felt they didn't need the extra income since they could always go to the owner for loans."

"Let us not dream of better days as it was in the sugar industry," recently exhorted Governor Montelibano. As a novelist once said, "we can lick ourselves by longing too hard for things we haven't got any more."

For the undaunted optimists, the rallying cry now is to "be proud to be a Negrense." Not the spoiled, prosperous native with the "flabby spirit" and "limited interests" but a lean worker who has become stronger because of change.

PHILIPPINES

UNICEF TO BEGIN PROGRAM FOR MALNOURISHED CHILDREN

HK161507 Hong Kong AFP in English 0634 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Bacolod, Philippines, 16 Aug (AFP)—The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) has agreed to launch a massive feeding program for severely malnourished children of Filipino sugar workers, a UNICEF official said here today.

UNICEF official Bituin Gonzales said the organization would serve as a channel through which other international agencies would channel their contributions for the children of sugar plantation and mill workers of Negros Island.

Miss Gonzales told reporters in this Negros Capital the decision was arrived at after a UNICEF survey confirmed a sharp increase in the malnutrition problem of the one-crop island, hit hard by depressed world prices and high production costs.

The ratio of severely malnourished children in 19 towns and cities of the central province of Negros Occidental ranged from 47 to 61 percent, she said. The province produces 52 percent of the country's 2.3 million tons annual sugar output.

She said most of the victims were children of sugar workers, 250,000 of whom were out of work since April as mills closed early due to reduced cane output. Most of the workers would be out of a job until the planting season starts in October.

The feeding centers would be manned by local private agencies now undertaking relief work in the island, Miss Gonzales added.

CSO: 4200/1388

PHILIPPINES

DAILY COMMENTS ON LOSS OF AUSTRALIAN AID

HK161525 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Aug 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Foreign Aid and Insurgency"]

[Text] Sensible observers can only regret the imminent scalling down of the \$45-million integrated rural development project in Northern Samar financed by the Australian government.

The project started in 1978 to provide roads, develop agricultural skills, and otherwise improve living conditions in the economically depressed province.

But starting in April, the rebels have been threatening the Australian consultants and raiding some of the facilities. Although they have not harmed the Australians, they made it clear that they were against the project on the ground it was helping the administration.

As a consequence, the Australian government decided to withdraw its consultants and scale down the project. The effect will be felt by the province but hardly at all by the administration.

One of the points we would like to stress is that the people in the countryside need as much assistance as can be mustered by the government and foreign sources, because the need is great and the development of the countryside is a long and arduous process. When what is at stake is the improvement of the living conditions of the impoverished, negative political considerations should not be allowed to creep in.

This is especially significant, if we take the point of view of the rural beneficiaries, when we consider that the government does not have full control of the law-and-order conditions in some provinces and that many people, even now, cannot make ends meet. While the administration is the obvious target of the attack, it is the people that suffer.

Significantly, the masses cannot do without assistance from friendly governments such as Australia's. For a long time to come, regardless of which administration is in power, foreign assistance will be vital to the people in the provinces.

CSO: 4200/1388

PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINE FIRMS REPLACING BRITISH IN HONG KONG

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 2 Jul 85 p 10

[Article by Romy V. Mapile]

[Text]

HONG KONG — Philippine traders and business firms are among the new foreign interests now moving into Hong Kong, replacing the British companies that are slowly phasing out of the Crown Colony.

Brenda Siu-Ling Ng, a psychology magna cum laude graduate of the University of the Philippines, now a circulation contractor in Hong Kong for a multinational publications company, said the impending transfer of sovereignty from the United Kingdom to China in 1997 has apparently not, as yet, affected radically, the daily

life of the people.

On the contrary, Ng said, the gradual withdrawal of British concerns appears to be an attraction for other nations also interested in the business potentials of Hong Kong.

The Philippines, which is Hong Kong's nearest neighboring country, with its trade relations with China, is among the first to take note of Hong Kong as an entry-point for exports and other business transactions, according to Ng.

Filipino housing and construction firms, manufacturers and suppliers representatives, sales and service offices have

sprouted amidst larger American, Japanese, Arabian and European business ventures in Kowloon and Hong Kong island.

With the growing influx of major enterprises from China, Hong Kong may yet become the business link between the Western and Eastern blocs in the Far East, she continued.

For the Philippines, which is barely one hour and 15 minutes flight away, Hong Kong may be the most ideal showcase for Philippine products to buyers from China, Europe, and the Middle East. Ng added

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

GROWING PROBLEM OF NONDOCUMENTED WORKERS ABROAD VIEWED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Jul 85 p 6

[Editorial: "Filipinos Abroad"]

[Text] Philippine diplomatic missions in Europe are coping with the growing problem of Filipinos without working papers. In Italy alone, as Ambassador J. Clave reports, there are about 40,000 Filipinos who have no working papers. Those seeking the assistance of the embassy cannot be turned away. And so the undermanned staff has had to do the best it can for such people.

Similar situations are reported in other European countries. On account of the heavy influx of Filipinos who are seeking employment, European governments have had to scrutinize the papers of most incoming Filipinos, even the bonafide tourists among them.

Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Pacifico A. Castro reports an increasing number of Filipinos stranded in Europe on account of fake visas. One measure he has instituted is to ask foreign airlines operating here to scrutinize, in coordination with their respective consular affairs, passports and visas before issuing tickets.

Much of the blame is laid on illegal labor recruiters who in consideration of a fat fee encourage Filipinos seeking employment abroad and prepare their travel papers, including fake visas and working papers.

There does not seem to be a massive effort to go after illegal recruiters.

Filipinos with fake visas and illegal workers cast a bad image for the country and create international problems for the government. They upset the work of the diplomatic missions which are not equipped to deal with this growing problem.

It is about time the government instituted decisive measures to curb the problem.

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

ILO DROPS MANILA FROM VIOLATIONS LIST

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Jul 85 pp 1, 13

[Text] The International Labor Organization (ILO) has stricken off the Philippines from the list of countries being investigated for alleged violations of its conventions on freedom to form labor associations, Labor Minister Blas F. Ople said yesterday.

Ople said the Philippine delegation to the 71st ILO congress in Geneva last June persuaded the organization to clear the country despite efforts of two representatives from radical Filipino labor groups.

He said the Philippines was excluded from the list of 65 countries, mostly from the Third World, summoned by the ILO committee on the application of standards to give additional information on the compliance of these nations with various ILO conventions.

The countries reportedly included Malaysia and Thailand as well as 10 developed nations such as England and Japan.

Ople told newsmen he reported the development to President Marcos as soon as he arrived from Geneva last week. He headed the Philippine delegation.

The Philippines has ratified 22 of more than 150 ILO conventions, including convention No 87 which guarantees freedom of association and the right to organize.

Ratification of a convention is tantamount to making it part of the law of the land.

Replying to the ILO, the Philippine delegation said several measures have been undertaken since the last ILO conference to insure that national legislation is in conformity with convention No 87.

Radical Filipino labor leaders, Ople said, have claimed it is being violated by the government through certain letters of instructions.

Deputy Labor Minister Carmelo C. Noriel, who took over as delegation head when Ople returned to Manila, informed the ILO that a Philippine government team is reviewing the country's laws on labor relations.

He said the team is expected to submit its recommendations shortly for discussion in a national tripartite conference, possibly in September. He said existing labor laws may consequently be amended.

Earlier, the Lapiang Manggagawa (LM) had assailed the two labor groups for making it appear before the ILO that Filipino workers have been oppressed and exploited by the government and management but have not proposed any solution to the labor problem.

Pelagio "Doding" Villegas Jr., LM acting president, charged that the two labor groups' complaint "is purely an internal matter which can only be served by Filipinos themselves, without involving a foreign body like the ILO."

Villegas said Jacinto S. Tamayo, LM president who was in Geneva as LM delegation head, opposed the move "to degrade and humiliate the workers in the Philippines by making them appear as meek and weaklings and not equal to the challenge to oppose any government efforts to violate their human rights and their security of tenure of employment." (OSG)

CSO: 4200/1386

PHILIPPINES

MINDANAO POWER SUPPLY RATIONED, AIDED BY BARGE

HK151537 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 85 p 10

/Text/ A 32-megawatt National Power Corp /NPC/ barge in Cebu will be moored in Togoluan, Villanueva, Misamis Oriental, starting 25 August to add to the power supply in Mindanao.

This transfer was agreed upon in a meeting between NPC officials led by Brig Gen Manerto S. Bocanegra (ret), senior vice president for Mindanao and Visayas, and representatives of the industrial sector, electric cooperatives and private utilities.

The NPC-private sector meeting was called to take up the issue of power allocation due to the low water level in Lake Lanao, a major source of power in Mindanao. The water level dropped from the normal 702 meters to 698.02 meters owing to the long dry spell in the region.

An agreement was also reached reducing the allocation of power from a previous 95 percent to 90 percent of contracted energy. The NPC said 10 percent of the power allocation will come from the Davao Light and Power Co for which NPC will charge power users P1.357 per kilowatt hour on an at-cost basis.

Meanwhile, a Mindanao Energy Council /MEC/ was formed yesterday to conduct detailed studies of the Mindanao energy situation. The council, composed of the government and private sectors, will make recommendations on energy allocations.

MEC is chaired by Ricardo Santos, a representative of NPC, with Rey Lumardo, Maria Cristina Chemical Corp, Robert Mallillin, Cagayan Electric Power and Light Co, Inc; Barulio Manus, Philippine Sinter Corp, Romulo Borja, Ixiligan Light and Power Inc; and Melvin Eballe, Misamis Oriental Electric Cooperative; and Jaime Semena, president of Mindanao Press Corps media sector.

CSO: 4200/1385

PHILIPPINES

COMMISSION CONTINUES HEARINGS ON BATAAN NUCLEAR PLANT

HK151525 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 15 Aug 85 p 10

[Article by Johnny P. Reyes]

[Text] Unless the Supreme Court intervenes, the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC] hearings on the Bataan nuclear power plant could wind up by next month.

The Supreme Court has yet to act on four petitions filed by the oppositors, the oldest of which was filed last April and May. They filed two more after they walked out of the PAEC hearings last week.

The petitions centered on charges of PAEC's incompetence to conduct licensing proceedings, bias for the Bataan nuclear plant and refusal to subpoena NPC [National Corporation] to produce relevant documents and vital witnesses. One petition accused PAEC of violating the constitutional and legal rights of the oppositors in the public hearings.

PAEC yesterday ruled that the evidence presented yesterday morning by NPC on the fire protection system was already enough for PAEC to make a conclusion. So PAEC went yesterday afternoon to the fourth issue--the plant's environmental impact.

Last Monday, the regulatory agency finished the issue of NPC's technical competence following the issue of plant-engineered safeguards which wound up last Friday when the oppositors walked out. PAEC associate commissioner Reynaldo Suarez ruled last week that it will continue the hearings notwithstanding the oppositors' absence. Suarez said that PAEC deems the oppositors' walkout as a waiver to attend the proceedings.

The four other issues, which an informed source said will be covered this week and finished by early next week, includes NPC's financial capability, radioactive waste disposal, emergency plan and site safety. A source close to PAEC said the issue of site safety may be skipped because of the absence of the oppositors, who must prove that they have new evidence after PAEC gave a construction permit to the power firm in 1979. If there is no new additional evidence, the PAEC will not cover it in the hearings.

An informed source said that as soon as the PAEC regulatory staff presents its safety evaluation report to the hearing body within this month, the PAEC commissioners will start consultations with PAEC experts and deliberate on their final decision.

A source close to government said the public hearings should have been deferred until the issue raised by the oppositors in the Supreme Court will have been resolved. He said it is absurd and embarrassing for PAEC to conduct a "public hearing" without the public's or oppositors' participation.

"The public hearings are being held because the public clamored for it; if the public is not there, then the proceedings cease to be a public hearing and become more of a regular or ordinary licensing process between PAEC and NPC," the source said.

A PAEC official, who declined identification, told BUSINESS DAY the public hearings are only one of the inputs prior to the issuance of a PAEC operating license. He said it is incorrect to charge that the PAEC license will be issued in NPC's favor late this year or early next year. The official said the public hearings should be given a weight of only 25 percent or less as the brunt of the final decision will come mainly from the PAEC's regulatory staff—who have been directly monitoring the unclear power facility since its construction—and the PAEC's Board of Commissioners.

"It is quite unfortunate that the oppositors are not well organized; they could have done this (organizing) as early as 1979 when the safety concerns on the 620-megawatt facility were brought to the open," an informed source said. The source, however, admitted that the 1983 Aquino assassination was quite instrumental in building up public opposition to the government's \$2.1-billion project. He said public pressure will play an important role in the PAEC and Supreme Court hearings as this could serve as a countercheck on any decision that will be handed down.

A PAEC official said it is not quite fair to brand PAEC as a coconspirator of NPC. He said there are also technical people in the PAEC who are just as concerned about the safety of the nuclear power plant and will do their utmost in ensuring that NPC complies with all the safety requirements.

PAEC's Suarez told BUSINESS DAY it is alright if people villify PAEC, "but they should at least give PAEC the chance (to decide on the case)."

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PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

MARCOS ASSURES BUSINESS OF SUPPORT--Filipino businessmen and investors have been assured of continued government support to enable them to meet the competition of multinational firms. The assurance was made by President Marcos yesterday [16 August] in a speech during the induction of governors and officers of the seven districts of Lions International at Malacanang. The President also explained how the economic crisis came about. The chief executive said the economic crisis was a result of external factors that were out of the country's control. He also traced the country's efforts in concluding negotiations with the IMF, the World Bank, and the 483 commercial banks. The chief executive said these negotiations brought the country closer to economic recovery. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Aug 85]

SECRET MARSHALS RULED LEGAL--The Supreme Court upheld yesterday [16 August] the right of the government to form secret marshals or crime-busters to fight criminality. However, the Supreme Court said the marshals should never be given the license to kill at will. The Supreme Court resolution dismissed two petitions which sought the disbandment of the secret marshals. The high tribunal said the suspected criminal must be given the right to defend himself. The high court added that the formation of the secret marshals or the crime-busters is similar to the police special teams and squads. These special teams were formed to prevent the proliferation of vices, prostitution, pornography, and drug addiction. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 16 Aug 85]

MARCOS ON BRIGHT ECONOMIC PICTURE--The country's economy is now gaining momentum towards recovery with the restoration of credit facilities extended by lending institutions abroad. The chief executive aired his optimistic view of the present economic condition before 1,000 wives of military officers who called on him at Malacanang after their meeting with the first lady. In his extemporaneous speech, the president also spoke about the role of soldiers in the present fight of the nation against what he called the godless and alien ideology. The chief executive explained that with the restoration of the \$3 billion trade deficits facility and the extension of \$920 million in new loans, the government has turned the tide around. /Text/ /Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 15 Aug 85/

FISHING OUTSIDE NATIONAL WATERS--The government has issued a three-point directive intended to encourage local fishing companies to fish outside of Philippine waters. This was announced today by Vic Hizon, president of the Philippine Tuna Producers and Exporters Association. The three government thrusts are: exemption from import tariffs, (dual drawback), and other additional incentives. /Text/ /Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 1100 GMT 15 Aug 85/

CSO: 4200/1385

THAILAND

SITTHI-OPPOSITION CAMBODIA DEBATE, EDITORIAL RESPONSE

Foreign Minister Defends Policy

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 19 Jul 85 pp 1, 12, 10

[Article: "Opposition MPs Attack Government for Allowing Sihanouk to 'Invite the Enemy Into the House'"]

[Text] Opposition MPs have asked the minister of foreign affairs difficult questions about Prince Norodom Sihanouk carrying on political activities in Thailand. This is like inviting the enemy into the house. The policy that has been implemented is bad for Thailand.

At a House conference yesterday afternoon, Master Sergeant Songtham Panyadi, a Thai Nation Party MP from Chiang Rai Province, asked the prime minister about the political activities of Prince Sihanouk, the president of Democratic Kampuchea. He has carried on such activities in Thailand on several occasions. This has resulted in other countries thinking that Thailand is supporting the Khmer coalition government and that it is no longer neutral. Why was he allowed to enter Thailand? Foreigners have been carrying on espionage in Thailand. Furthermore, in the past, Sihanouk was like a cobra waiting to bite Thailand. He once came and asked us for help. But after Cambodia gained its independence, Sihanouk "bit" Thailand, an example being the Khao Vihan case. If he gets what he wants this time, will he "bite" us again? Why do we have to get involved in their internal affairs?

On behalf of the prime minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, replied that the Thai government has recognized the government of Democratic Kampuchea as the legitimate government [of Cambodia]. Resisting the Vietnamese forces that have occupied Cambodia is the legal right of the Cambodian people, who are showing their patriotism. Vietnam's actions are a violation of the U.N. Charter. It is not Thailand's policy to interfere in the internal affairs of any country. Support is being given to the government of Democratic Kampuchea, or the coalition government, in an effort to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. We have not carried on offensive operations. Other countries in the world are providing support, too, since Vietnam has violated the U.N. Charter.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila also said that he has not done anything outside the scope of the government's policy. He has done everything possible to preserve Thailand's independence and sovereignty. He is well aware of what has taken place historically between Thailand and Cambodia. But he is concerned mainly with the future. The policy that he is implementing is the nation's policy. It is not the policy of the minister of foreign affairs. Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia has created great problems for Thailand. Vietnam has evil intentions toward Thailand. It wants to "liberate" our 17 northeastern provinces. As for preventing foreigners from coming and carrying on espionage activities in Thailand, normally, foreigners who enter the country must be checked by the units concerned. If an undesirable person is discovered, he is not allowed to enter the country. Government officials are not complacent about the espionage problems here.

Master Sergeant Songtham Panyadi also asked why we can't stop Sihanouk from coming and carrying on activities in Thailand. Our present policy is equivalent to inviting the enemy into the house. The minister of foreign affairs replied that our policy is aimed at benefiting Thailand. He stated clearly that he did not want to say any more and that he did not want to talk about other matters.

Editorial Urges More Debate

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 21 Jul 85 p 3

[Editorial: "Foreign Policy"]

[Text] In the House of Representatives on Thursday, 18 July, there was a fierce argument between Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs, and Master Sergeant Songtham Panyadi, a Thai Nation Party MP from Chiang Rai Province.

The argument concerned Thailand's policy on the Cambodian problem. Master Sergeant Songtham Panyadi wanted to know why the government has allowed Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the leader of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, to carry on political activities in Thailand. The MP from Chiang Rai Province feels that the Thai government's present policy on the Cambodian problem is tantamount to "inviting the enemy into the house." Because of this, Thailand is confronting Vietnam militarily and may become the target of Vietnamese attacks in the future.

The minister of foreign affairs explained that Thailand is supporting the CGDK because Vietnam invaded and occupied Cambodia. If Vietnam is allowed to do whatever it wishes, Thailand will become the target of the next attack. There is clear evidence that Vietnam plans to attack Thailand. It once gave weapons to the Communist Party of Thailand. Thus, the government's policy is aimed at protecting our national sovereignty.

Besides this, the CGDK is the legitimate government of Cambodia, and it has been recognized by the United Nations. Supporting this government is in our national interest. For these reasons, the Thai government has given Prince Sihanouk permission to enter Thailand.

Foreign policy arguments do not occur very often in the House of Representatives even though these are interesting matters, particularly the Cambodian problem. Even though they disagree on the government's policy on the Cambodian problem, the goal of both the minister of foreign affairs and the MP is to protect our national interests. The only difference is that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs clings to principles while MP Songtham Panyadi views things based on the actual facts. But both principles and actual facts must be considered together as a whole in order to stipulate a policy that will bring the greatest benefit to the country. Thus, this argument was very beneficial. But it would benefit the country even more if the various ideas were used to improve our present activities. Otherwise, parliament will just be a place to hold debates.

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CSO: 4207/267

THAILAND

COLUMNIST: U.S. SUPPORTS 'TERRORIST' SOUTH AFRICA

Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai 24 Jul 85 p 2

[Window on the World column by Plat Lut: "The Terrorist Government"]

[Text] The white government of South Africa, which controls the country even though the whites are in the minority there, is today acting with great ruthlessness. The apartheid policy of South Africa's president, P.W. Botha, is a policy of great violence. Mr Botha and his group believe that only whites are civilized people. They do not consider the blacks, who are the majority group in the country and who were the original masters of South Africa, to be human. Rather, they look upon them as "cattle" that are there for their use.

The South African government is placing greater and greater burdens on the blacks and other colored people. Besides disregarding their basic human rights, the government of South Africa frequently commits acts of great barbarity. If somebody does something that displeases it, it jails them with no consideration given to due process of law.

Blacks are restricted in where they can live and work. The laws that are promulgated are aimed at oppressing the nonwhites. Whenever blacks appeal for justice, they are cruelly suppressed. Tens of thousands of blacks have been sacrificed for the "civilization" of the whites.

Last Saturday, the South African government declared a state of emergency with the intention of suppressing the blacks. It acted so ruthlessly that the peoples of the world could not bear to watch. The 10 countries in the European Economic Community have condemned the government of South Africa. Even the secretary-general of the British Commonwealth--the British were the old masters of South Africa--said that the South African government of Mr Botha is a "terrorist organization" rather than an administrative organization.

France, Norway, Denmark and Sweden have all made similar criticisms. But the U.S. government, the great opponent of terrorism, is secretly supporting this ruthless government because of its own interests.

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THAILAND

FOREIGN TRADE CHIEF ON U.S. COMPETITION, EXPORTER CONCERNS

Bangkok MATICHON SUT SAPDA in Thai 28 Jul 85 pp 10-12

[Interview with Mr Danai Dulalampha, the director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade; date and place not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] U.S. rice experts say that Thailand, which is one of the largest rice exporters in the world, is exporting rice by cutting prices and that this has resulted in a decline in rice prices on world markets. What is your view on this?

[Answer] That's not true. As for the United States, we should sell our rice at a higher price. But as long as rice is exported to world markets on a non-trade basis.... Look at PL 480. They claim to have sold \$400 worth. But when the low rate of interest is taken into account, they are selling cheaper than us. They sell on long-term credit. They do not receive the \$400 all at once. It is paid over a 25-year period. Thus, the price of their rice is actually very low. It's the United States that has cut the price.

But looking at low-quality rice, while we are complaining about price cutting, we cannot sell any rice since China is now beating our price by \$20. But even if there were no price competition, we still might not be able to sell our rice since Burma and Pakistan are selling rice more cheaply. Just because we have 40 percent of the market does not mean that we can set our prices higher. At present, Thailand's prices are too high, not too low. We can't sell our rice.

[Question] Is there cause for concern about rice prices during the second half of the year?

[Answer] Paddy prices should remain at their present level, that is, just under 3,000 baht. As for the second rice crop, it is said that prices will be very depressed. I think that that will be the case. And the quality of the rice could be even lower than that of the annual wet rice. Besides this, it contains much moisture. As I said, since our prices are high we can't sell our rice. We can't compete with Burma or China since their prices are so low, and these

governments sell the rice themselves. Because of this, they can take a loss in order to sell their rice. The solution for us is to find more markets. There is only one way to solve the problem.

[Question] Exporters have charged that the trade policy of the Department of Foreign Trade is to compete with the private sector and that it has made a profit totaling approximately 500 million baht. Will this money be used to compensate the exporters?

[Answer] That's not correct. That money doesn't belong to the Department of Foreign Trade. The Ministry of Finance gave us that money to purchase revolving rice for shipment abroad. Exporters want this money since it would be an easy profit. This year, the government has sold rice at a much higher price than they have. We have not competed against them. They have tried to cut our price. Why have we been able to sell at a higher price this year? Because the exporters have been glad to take government rice and pack it. They want to profit from the packing. They see that the government has 500 million baht and so they want a share of it.

But I see no reason why the government should share this money with them. They are engaged in trade. We have not coerced them in any way. I am upset about this. Most exporters are good people, and they understand things. But there are a few who are trying to create uncertainty--and again I want to stress that there are only a few such people--by asking why the government doesn't share its profits with them.

If they ask such a question, everyone will have the right to ask such questions. Corn and cassava merchants will ask why we don't help them. Everyone will ask for help.

They are merchants. That doesn't mean that they can beg from the government. They have to sell goods. We shared 100,000 tons of rice [sent] to Malaysia. The profit was approximately \$10 a ton. On the rice sent to Nigeria, there was a profit of \$40 a ton. We shared 50,000 tons with them. Thus, exporters have made 50-60 million baht. But they still want the 500 million.

Again, I must stress that this is not true of all exporters. It's only a few of them who are trying to make a living by begging. I am not talking about the large exporters. The large exporters understand things. It's a few of the small exporters who are requesting a share of the government's rice. It is these people who have thrown the market into turmoil and who are trying to cause confusion.

[Question] How should we go about competing against countries such as Burma, Pakistan and China that sell goods more cheaply than we do?

[Answer] As far as the government is concerned, we should not be concerned about contract profits-losses. We must look at what happens over the course of the entire year. Profits from the beginning of the season can be used to compensate for losses at the end of the season. Thus, in signing contracts, we should not worry about making a profit. If we are concerned only about profits, it will be difficult to make sales. And if we sell at a higher price than other countries, no one will buy from us.

[Question] Do you think that the U.S. bill to reduce textile imports will be passed by Congress?

[Answer] I do not think that there is much chance of it passing since the U.S. administration opposes this bill. And I don't think that Congress wants to pass this bill either. Five cabinet secretaries have sent letters expressing their opposition to this. This shows that the president is against this. If this bill is passed, there could be trouble between the president and the Congress.

Thus, there will probably be a compromise. For example, if this bill is not passed, the government will have to do something to limit the growth of imports. This may depend on the talks on the international textile law (M.F.A.). The United States may take a very tough negotiating position.

Our problem is that if they stipulate additional measures, these measures may have a worse effect than this bill. Or they could have less of an effect on us.

However, ASEAN is protesting this and has sent a letter to President Reagan, the administration, and Congress stating that if this bill becomes law, it will have international repercussions, particularly economic repercussions. The countries that import U.S. goods will be the ones affected. Thus, U.S. markets will be affected by their efforts to protect domestic industries.

If there is strict protectionism as called for by this bill, world trade in general, and not just textiles, will be affected. Thailand will lose 4 billion. And so where could we get the money to purchase goods? We would have to reduce imports. Looking at the broad picture, trade would decline. I think that their administration realizes this. Countries that export textiles to the United States import billions of dollars worth of agricultural products from the United States each year.

[Question] They are also considering setting up barriers against goods such as pipe and shoes. What effect will this have on Thailand? What other goods will be affected?

[Answer] There will be no effect as far as shoes are concerned. As for pipe, they have charged that we are providing support funds and flooding the market. As for providing support, their initial decision was to increase import duties 5.03 percent. We will have to wait and see what further action they take. As for flooding the market, no decision has been made.

We have explained things to the United States. They told us that this is a domestic legal matter. We said that the law must be used fairly. The law can't be used in a biased way just because of pressure from the pipe industry. Since the markets are being flooded, we have to tell them that.

Actually, our pipe industry exports only about 600 tons to the United States. We feel that we are being persecuted by U.S. producers. We have not ruined their markets. They are just trying to provoke a fight with us. The value of imports from Thailand amounts to only .001 percent.

As for shoes, their committee decided that shoe imports are affecting their domestic industry. But it has not stipulated any measures. Once a decision has been reached, it will be up to the administration, that is, the president, to formulate measures to solve the problem. But as of yet, no action has been taken. We have told them that Thailand is not a major exporter. We are just a small exporter. If measures are stipulated, we will definitely be affected. I hope that they consider this matter carefully.

I don't think that there are any problems with other goods. There are no other Thai goods that threaten their industries. There are no other goods about which they can level charges against us.

[Question] For which agricultural products are we having trouble finding markets?

[Answer] I am concerned about only one thing and that is sugar. Other goods such as rice, corn and cassava should be all right. I am not worried about them even though prices are not very high. But today, sugar is in trouble. This is followed by coffee. At its recent conference, the International Coffee Organization passed a resolution saying that coffee must be sold for the same price both within and outside the association. At present, we sell to the association members at a high price and to nonmembers at a low price. The two compensate for each other. But that will change if we have to sell at the same price.

If some countries fail to observe this rule and sell to nonmembers at lower prices and the organization does not catch them, countries such as Thailand that obey the regulation will find themselves in

great trouble. We won't be able to sell our coffee since our prices will be higher than theirs. This is what worries me.

The Thai government will carry out its responsibilities. If we agree to something, we act in strict accord with the agreement. Occasionally, exporters are fined. But some countries don't care and so they sell at lower prices. However, this will not have any effect this year because the contracts signed prior to this resolution are exempted. and is lucky. All the coffee not sold within the association has already been sold to nonmembers.

But there will be problems next year when we begin to make new contracts. We will have to sell at the same price. I worry that we will not be able to sell our coffee.

[Question] What problems are there within the Department of Foreign Trade?

[Answer] Even though our budget is limited, we have sufficient funds to carry on operations. A very important problem today is the personnel problem. At present, the department has approximately 700 employees, including clerks. The Department of Foreign Trade is responsible for such goods as cassava, rice, textiles and coffee. These things take a lot of time. We have to go check the stocks. We have to see much of the old goods they have used and make deductions. After they have been set, we have to get them to accept the quotas. And each time a permit is issued, we have to see whether they have been given a quota.

This work is very complex. It takes a lot of people. As for imports, we supervise the import of many types of goods, but we do not prohibit imports. We have import standards. In issuing permits, we have to observe the standards. Take soybean waste, for example. People have to be sent to the plants to see whether they really do sell soybean waste. You can't just look at the receipt. The workload is increasing all the time. We are involved with ASEAN. We have to issue guarantees for trade rights. We have to contact other countries. Around 7-8 years ago, we negotiated with only a few countries. But now the number has increased. Trade representatives come here every week. And it's not just a matter of talking with them. We have to make careful preparations.

Thus, while the work of this department has expanded greatly, the number of personnel has not increased. Even though people have been promoted, each person can do only so much. But during the past 4-5 years, we have not had people. That was not a problem before since we could use people from the Office of Commodity Standards. But now, they, too, have much work to do. Everyone is very busy. The chances of making a mistake are much greater. In particular, the division responsible for textiles, cassava and coffee has only 30 employees.

[Question] There are reports that they have all requested a transfer.

[Answer] That's right. Because they have to work so hard. Sometimes, they have to work until 1900 hours. They have to work on the weekends to get all the work done. I feel sorry for them. I am trying to bring in people from other divisions to help them. The Export Promotion Division is the busiest division. It is responsible for three important items: textiles, cassava and coffee. The work is very complex. But I can't bring in [too many] people from other divisions since they are busy, too. Thus, the problem facing the new director-general of the Department of Foreign Trade will be the personnel problem.

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CSO: 4207/270

THAILAND

ACADEMIC ON FUTURE PROBLEMS WITH PRC TIES

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Likhit Thirawekhin: "Thai-Chinese Relations and the Future"]

[Excerpt] Even though there are good reasons for believing that relations between Thailand and the People's Republic of China will continue to be smooth and friendly, something could happen that could lead to changes or that could affect our bilateral relations.

Politically, there are two things that could lead to changes: Changes inside China and regional political changes.

As for changes inside China, if there is a change of leadership or if those who support the policy of opening up the country to the outside are removed, would this lead to a change in policy and what effect would this have on relations between China and other countries, including Thailand?

Many countries are concerned about this since there have been political shifts in China in the past. But looking at things carefully, a return to the period of the Cultural Revolution is not likely. The reason is that political moves have been made and steps have been taken to facilitate a transition in leadership. In particular, those who agree with China's present economic policy and the people like the new system, which provides for material incentives in addition to ideals, which were the only incentive in the previous period.

A regional political change that could pose a problem is an improvement in relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union. They are trying to improve relations now. If these improved relations affect relations between China and Vietnam, this will affect China's foreign policy and its relations with Thailand and ASEAN. China's present policy toward ASEAN stems from the dispute between China and the Soviet Union and Vietnam. If this dispute is settled, China's relations with and policy toward Thailand and ASEAN could change.

This is a reasonable concern. But all of this depends on domestic politics in China. If those who have opened the door to the outside world remain in power, even if relations with the Soviet Union and China improve, this should not have much of an effect on China's relations with ASEAN and Thailand. Having friends and trade markets should be more beneficial than harmful.

However, during this period when relations are good, Thailand should take urgent steps to develop itself so that it is strong enough to deal with any change. Thailand must strengthen its economy since we are now free from terrorist political threats.

As for trade relations, even though there are few problems at present, we have to be careful about a trade deficit. Thailand's deficit totals approximately 3 billion baht. Unless something is done about this, this could lead to political problems. Besides this, there might be competition for markets for agricultural products and consumer goods. China has great production power. Labor there is cheap. It can reduce production costs by producing large quantities since it has a huge domestic market because of its large population.

The problems discussed above are forecasts based on data and trends. Thus, studies should be done and preparations should be made to solve the problems so that our present good relations [with China] can be maintained to the benefit of both countries and both peoples.

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CSO: 4207/272

THAILAND

SITTHI ASKS INTER-MINISTERIAL COOPERATION, 'FEARS' FOR CAMBODIA

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 23 Jul 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Thai Ambassadors Enjoined to Work As a Team With Other Units"]

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs has enjoined Thai diplomats stationed in Asia and the Pacific to work together closely with other state units.

Yesterday at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there was a meeting of Thai ambassadors stationed in 23 countries in Asia and the Pacific. The meeting was convened by Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, the minister of foreign affairs. He spoke about the ministry's policies and lines that were recently implemented by the ambassadors.

This is a 5-day conference that will run from 22-26 July. At this meeting, Thai ambassadors and people from the private sector will have a chance to exchange views. Representatives from various organizations such as the Thai Chamber of Commerce, the Thai Industrial Association, the Thai Bankers' Association and other units concerned are attending the conference.

Those attending the conference discussed the domestic political and economic situation, the international political situation, export promotion, investments and tourism.

At the end of the first day of the conference, Mr Pratchaya Tawetikun, the deputy director-general of the Information Department, told reporters that Air Chief Marshal Sitthi had stressed unity in work, particularly working as a team in cooperation with other government units stationed abroad. There must be strong solidarity.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi spoke about the government's stability. He said that this is a democratic government that is supported by the people. This democratic government has been in office for a long time, that is, 6 years. It is expected that it will complete the remaining 2 years of its term.

The minister of foreign affairs also said that there are no conflicts between political officials and bureaucrats of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. There are no cliques. Besides this, there are no problems with other units. Other units are consulted regularly.

As for internal security, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that Thailand is safe. There is almost no terrorism. Our foreign policy has played a part in this. That is, we improved relations with China. There is still a separatist movement (in the south), but it is not the problem that it once was. The minority group problem is manageable.

As for the economy, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that Thailand has been affected mainly by outside events. For this reason, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays a role in determining the course of the economy. We must make good use of our relations [with other countries] to ensure that economic activities proceed smoothly.

Air Chief Marshal expressed concern about the Cambodian problem and said that Thailand is doing everything possible to solve this problem. This matter requires great knowledge and resourcefulness. We have to know what the enemy wants and how much support friendly countries will give.

On this occasion, the minister of foreign affairs said that Thailand has won the respect of the great powers and countries involved in the negotiations because we are open and frank and do not conceal things. He stressed that Thailand's policy is to hold to the principles and not shift back and forth or bend with the wind. In playing politics at the international level, the ambassadors must play a greater role.

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CSO: 4207/267

THAILAND

COLUMNIST: INDOCHINESE ARE MIGRANTS, NOT REFUGEES

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Jul 85 p 5

[Article by Seni Saowaphong: "The Refugee Problem"]

[Excerpt] As for the refugees that have come to Thailand to live, they are refugees from the fighting, or war, in neighboring Indochina. This has been going on ever since the war with France and the United States and the war between North and South Vietnam.

[People have fled] Cambodia and Laos because of the political changes in those countries. When the Sihanouk government was toppled and the Lon Nol government came to power, refugees flowed into Thailand. Then, when Cambodia fell to the Khmer Rouge, there was a new wave of refugees. The same thing happened again when Vietnam sent troops into Cambodia. Refugees regularly flee here whenever fighting breaks out along the border. All these people can be considered to be war refugees. War refugees are people who are repatriated to their country when the fighting dies down.

Minority groups along the Thai-Burmese border have frequently crossed into Thailand in order to flee the Burmese forces waging suppression operations against resistance forces. These civilians are sent back to Burma when the danger is over.

Besides this, there are special groups that have settled down in northern Thailand. These are people of the former 93rd KMT Division. At one time, these people, too, were referred to as refugees.

Unlike the people mentioned above, there are others who migrate to Thailand from countries to the east of us whenever political changes occur in those countries. They come by both land and sea, and it seems that more will continue to come. It is these people who pose a problem.

These people are not war refugees who, for humanitarian reasons, should be given help in order to protect them from physical harm. Because with the exception of Cambodia, where the fighting continues, the fighting has ended in those countries. These people refer to themselves as political refugees.

Article 4 of the Declaration of Human Rights states that "every person has the right to seek refuge in another country to escape persecution." This refers to persecution for political, religious or racial reasons that poses a real danger.

Those who come to Thailand include many different types of people. This includes people who were in the old government and people who used to work for the United States or some other country and who are in danger of being arrested and imprisoned by the new government. Foreign governments have their own methods of dealing with such people. The United States operates the Orderly Departure Program (ODP) in Thailand. Background investigations are made on those who have requested to go to the United States. Once all the documents have been obtained and everything is in order, they are given permission to travel to the United States.

The right to seek refuge from persecution based on the Declaration of Human Rights gives people the right only to seek refuge. Whether or not they are given refuge is the right of the country to which they have applied for asylum.

Some countries in Europe have constitutions or laws that contain provisions for granting political asylum to foreigners. But the conditions are different for each country.

Many of those who have migrated to Thailand recently are people who were dissatisfied with the new political or economic system. They left because they were not as happy or things were not as convenient as before. But they were in no danger from persecution. People can migrate here by following the immigration rules, such as by applying for permission to enter the country. If people flee here by swimming across the Mekong River or by crossing the ocean in a boat, they will not be considered political refugees, and it will be difficult for them to be accepted by third countries. In the end, they will become a burden on the frontline country to which they have fled, and it will have to solve the problem itself.

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CSO: 4207/272

THAILAND

POLICEMAN'S, SOLDIER'S LINKS WITH CPT REPORTED

Policeman Confesses to Spying

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 21 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Article]

[Excerpt] On the evening of 16 July, Police Col Phisit Chairak, the superintendent of Phatthalung Province, took a force of policemen to search the house at 144/1 Village 2 in Khokchangai Subdistrict, Muang District, Phatthalung Province. This house belongs to Mrs Hong Khongkaeo. They were looking for weapons belonging to communist terrorists. They found war weapons, government documents, letters demanding protection money and a personnel file on Police Cpt Seksanti Phiphatphetphumi, the deputy inspector for suppression at the Phatthalung provincial police station in Muang District. Because of this, the superintendent suspected that there might be a traitor and so he ordered that people at the Personnel Registration Section be questioned. It was learned that Police Corporal Wanlop Sisatchang, who is stationed at the Personnel Registration Section, Phatthalung police precinct, was involved in this. He confessed during the interrogation. Initially, he was detained on disciplinary charges as has been reported.

At 1110 hours on 19 July, Police Maj Thanet Walayanon, an inspector at the Phatthalung provincial police station in Muang District, interrogated Police Corporal Wanlop Sisatchang, a squad leader with the Personnel Registration Section, Phatthalung police precinct, who had been detained on charges of disclosing government secrets. During the interrogation, he confessed that he had given the personnel file on Police Cpt Seksanti Phiphatphetphumi to Mr Mon Rakchan, alias Comrade Phrai, a communist terrorist who was in charge of activities in Phatthalung Province. He had been a communist terrorist for many years. The reason why he gave him this information was because Police Cpt Seksanti had killed Mr Komon Khongrut, age 26, a communist terrorist, on 20 December 1984. Mr Mon was his [Wanlop's] uncle. Also, the communist terrorists had demanded that he give them this information. If he had refused to give them the information on Police Cpt Seksanti, the communist terrorists threatened to kill government officials, including the superintendent. He gave them this information because he did not want them to kill police officials.

Police Corporal Wanlop told reporters that he had tried to remain neutral in this. Even though he had been born in an area where communist terrorists were very active and relatives of his were communist terrorists, he had always tried to do the right thing. On 23 January 1985, he had killed Mr Thawi Si-in, alias Comrade Bot, a communist terrorist in charge of the three provinces of Trang, Phatthalung and Nakhon Sithammarat. Besides this, he had killed many bandits. In giving this document to the communist terrorist, he was not trying to harm [Police Cpt Seksanti]. He had been forced to do this. He confessed like a man.

Police Maj Thanet Walayanon, the inspector at the Phatthalung provincial police station in Muang District who conducted the interrogation, told reporters that Police Corporal Wanlop probably gave this document to the communist terrorists because of being brainwashed by them. He also said that officials had searched the house of the wife of Police Corporal Wanlop at 233 Village 2 in Thamilar Subdistrict, Muang District. This was the second stage. They found 105 rounds of HK 33 ammunition, 4 magazines and 1 HK 33 gun.

Reporters asked what the penalty is for disclosing government secrets. Police Maj Thanet said that Police Corporal Wanlop will be prosecuted based on Article 164. He could be sentenced to 5 years in prison, fined 10,000 baht or both. He also committed a disciplinary violation. An investigative committee will be formed as soon as possible. Besides this, Police Corporal Wanlop will be interrogated further to determine whether he was involved in other cases, such as the killing of Mr Cha-um Nuankua, age 42, who lived at 20/1 Village 9 in Lampam Subdistrict, Muang District, Phatthalung Province, on 30 May 1985.

Ex-CPT Is RTA Draftee

Bangkok DAILY NEWS in Thai 20 Jul 85 pp 1, 16

[Article]

[Excerpt] At 1730 hours on 16 July, Phatthalung police officials under the command of Police Col Phisit Chairak, the police superintendent, searched the house of Mrs Hong Khongkaeo at 144/1 Village 2 in Khokchangai Subdistrict, Muang District. They found war weapons, government documents, letters demanding protection money from the Saeng Thai Company in Hat Yai District, a personnel file on Police Cpt Seksanti Phiphatphetphumi, the deputy inspector for suppression at the Phatthalung provincial police station in Muang District, and pictures of Mr Prathom Khongkaeo, the son of the owner of the house. Based on the evidence found there, it was suspected that a traitor was involved. Thus, Police Col Phisit ordered officials involved with the Personnel Registration Section questioned, as has already be reported by DAILY NEWS.

A reporter further reported that before the police searched this house, that same day a communist terrorist had surrendered to government officials and told them that Mrs Hong had a son named Prathom, an army draftee who lives in Thung Song District, Nakhon Sithammarat Province. He lived with the communist terrorists for a time. It was feared that Mr Prathom might steal government secrets and so officials were sent to search the house, where they found the weapons and the personnel file of the police officer.

At 1130 hours on 18 July, Police Col Phisit, together with Police Lt Col Song Ruangsi, the deputy police superintendent, and Police Lt Somphon Nuthong, the head of the Self-Defense and Development Unit, Phatthalung provincial police precinct, called in Police Corporal Wanlop Sisanchang, who is assigned to the Personnel Registration Section, Phatthalung police precinct, for questioning. It had been learned that the handwriting in the personnel file of Police Cpt Seksanti was that of Police Corporal Wanlop. During the questioning, Police Corporal Wanlop denied that that was his handwriting. Police Col Phisit called in Police Sublieutenant Thara Thamphithak, the head of the Personnel Registration Section, for questioning. Police Sublieutenant Thara confirmed that the handwriting was that of Police Corporal Wanlop, who then confessed that he had written it for an uncle of Mr Prathom. He refused to disclose the man's name or why Mr Prathom's uncle wanted the personnel file of this police officer. Police Col Phisit ordered that Police Corporal Wanlop be detained on disciplinary charges. Reporters asked, since Mr Prathom once lived with communist terrorists and is now an army draftee, is there any chance that government secrets will be leaked? Police Lt Col Song replied that this has been reported to Internal Security Command officials in Phatthalung.

As for Police Cpt Seksanti, ever since he was transferred to Phatthalung Province, he has been active in suppressing communist terrorists and various bandit groups. The communist terrorists harbor so much resentment against him that they have set a 30,000 baht price on his head.

At 0730 hours on 19 July, a reporter further reported that at present, Police Col Phisit has ordered that action be taken against Police Corporal Wanlop on charges of disclosing government secrets. Disciplinary action is being taken, too.

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THAILAND

CURRENCY SMUGGLING, BANK INVOLVEMENT DISCUSSED

Hong Kong Men Arrested With Stolen Checks

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 6 Jun 85 pp 1, 16

[Article: "Stolen Travelers Checks Smuggled Into Thailand"]

[Text] From an investigation conducted by Police Maj Gen Bunchu Wangkanon, the commander of the Suppression Division, it was learned that a gang of foreigners had stolen Visa travelers checks from the mail and was selling them at half price. This gang is now operating in Thailand. He ordered Police Col Chat Kundilok, a superintendent stationed with the Suppression Division, and Police Maj Santi Wichakkhana, the deputy inspector at Section 4, Precinct 5, Suppression Division, to conduct an investigation and arrest the criminals.

At 1000 hours on 5 June, these police officers went and arrested these criminals at the Bangkok Center Hotel on Rama 4 Road, Bangkok Metropolitan. When they entered Room 5004, they found Mr Chi Foei Chen, age 49, a citizen of Hong Kong, in the room. In the room, they found 33 Bank of Credit and Commerce, United States, travelers checks with a value of \$500 each and 280,000 baht.

Besides this, the officials also searched Room 7025 on the seventh floor of the same hotel and found Mr Tip Khaem Wing, age 33, a Hong Kong citizen who is a friend of Mr Chi. In his room, they found 3 travelers checks each with a value of \$50. Mr Yip said that he had deposited his valuables in the hotel's safe. The officials asked to search the safe and received good cooperation from the hotel staff. They found 15 books of \$500 traveler checks of the First National Bank of the United States, with each book containing 100 checks, which had a total value of \$750,000. The total value of all the travelers checks seized was \$766,650 or approximately 27 million baht.

The officials turned the two suspects over to Police Cpt Khanchit Wongyai, the deputy inspector at Section 4, Precinct 2, Suppression Division. During the interrogation, Mr Chi said that he had arrived in Thailand on 2 June. Mr Yip was the one who had persuaded him to come. He said that all the checks belonged to Mr Yip. The officials

checked the passports of the two suspects and did not find any evidence that they had brought currency (travelers checks) into the country. Thus, they were charged with bringing currency (travelers checks) into the country without permission, stealing goods and receiving stolen property. The two suspects were detained at Section 4, Precinct 2, Suppression Division. They refused to disclose the source of the travelers checks. They contacted their embassy in order to inform their relatives and have them come and post bail.

As for these travelers checks, officials learned that these were checks that had been sent to Hong Kong from the United States and that they had been stolen after arriving in Hong Kong.

Hat Yai Booms As Currency Smuggling Center

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 21 Jul 85 pp 1, 2, 14

[Article: "Hat Yai Booms, Currency Smuggled Abroad"]

[Text] The smuggling of currency out of the country, or "phoi kuan," is a booming business in Hat Yai. Billions are smuggled out every year. Police Lt Gen Linphit Satchaphan is taking steps to suppress the gangs in Hat Yai that smuggle money.

A report from a business news source in Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province, informed NAO NA that in Hat Yai today, there is an illegal activity that is expanding and posing a great danger to the economic system. The activity referred to is the smuggling of currency out of the country, or "phoi kuan" as it is called. Those involved in this are part of a widespread syndicate involving Thai, Malaysian, Singaporean, Hong Kong, Taiwanese and Korean merchants. Chinese are hired to transport the currency abroad. This was started by Chinese who had come to work in Thailand. After accumulating some money, they sent it back to their relatives on the Chinese mainland. But later on, Thailand promulgated a law prohibiting people from sending more than the stipulated amount of money out of the country. This applied to both Thai and foreign currency. This led to people smuggling currency out of the country, or "phoi kuan." The method used involves making deductions from foreign accounts. Those who do this operate other businesses, such as an import-export business. For example, a merchant who sends goods here will set the price above that of merchants in Thailand. The buyer pays this price. Just the opposite is done when goods are exported. That is, the stated price of the goods is lower than the actual price. Those involved adjust their accounts accordingly. Or this may involve organizing a tour, with the same method used. The final method used is to smuggle the currency out directly.

The report also said that currency smuggling grew into a major activity about 4-5 years ago. It is estimated that several billion baht are smuggled out every year. What is clear is that currency smuggling in Hat Yai is growing, and it is well organized. In Hat Yai, there are only 17 authorized money changers. But in actuality, there are hundreds of places that change money. Even drugstores change money. Besides this, there are almost 50 tour companies in Hat Yai. At the same time, the commercial banks there have little foreign currency. Thus, the government must take steps to suppress this, said the news source.

A news report stated that on 14 July, police from the provincial police station in Hat Yai District and Songkhla provincial customs officials arrested the brother of the owner of a large hotel in Hat Yai City on charges of smuggling currency out of the country. The suspect was carrying 6 different currencies worth 16 million baht. He was going to take the money to Singapore but was arrested at the Hat Yai Airport. On 17 July, the suspect posted 20 million baht in bail.

Mr Samphan Limtrakun, the manager of the southern branch of the Bank of Thailand, told NAE0 NA that he became very angry when he learned about this currency smuggling in Hat Yai. But he has not been able to confirm how much is being smuggled out. Mr Samphan said that conducting investigations and making arrests is the business of the police and customs officials. The bank does not have the authority to detain or arrest people. The Ministry of Finance can only set time limits on holding foreign currency. When people purchase foreign currency and keep it, it is very difficult to investigate such cases. When asked whether a special unit would be established to suppress this illegal activity, Mr Samphan said that this is a policy matter. It is up to higher echelons to decide.

A NAE0 NA reporter went and talked with Police Maj Phong Sukhut, the inspector for suppression at the provincial police station in Hat Yai District, about this matter. He was informed that this is against the law and that arrests must be made. At present, there are approximately 80 illegal money changers in Hat Yai. There are only 17 authorized money changers here. However, this has been reported to Police Lt Gen Linphit Satchaphan, the commissioner of the Police Provincial 4. He has ordered that a major suppression operation be launched. This will get underway this week.

Bankers, Trusts Involved

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 23 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Banks and 'Ghost' Trusts In Hat Yai Said to Be Involved In Currency Smuggling"]

[Text] MPs have revealed that Hat Yai is a center for smuggling currency abroad. Ten million baht is smuggled out each time. A bank manager

who is in cahoots with an illegal trust is one of the chief culprits. They are going to ask to meet with the prime minister in order to inform him of this and have him set up a special committee to suppress this before the national economy is damaged even more.

NAEO NA has published reports about the situation in Hat Yai District, Songkhla Province. This is the largest currency smuggling center in the country. Mr Naritchat Bunsuwan, a Democrat MP from Songkhla Province, told reporters that he has known about this for a long time but that he does not have sufficient evidence to recommend that the government take resolute action to solve this problem.

Mr Naritchat said that from what he knows about this, certain commercial bankers are cooperating with illegal trusts in Hat Yai. Together, they smuggle currency out of the country. This is a large-scale operation, with activities coordinated between Thailand, Malaysia and Hong Kong. They have changed their mode of operation and are no longer using the old method. Using the new method, the manager of a bank branch in Hat Yai connives with the manager of a bank branch abroad to smuggle the money of a VIP businessman out of the country. The illegal trust handles all the foreign currencies coming in and lets the bank manager take the money abroad. He is paid a 5-percent commission for this. For example, if 1 billion baht is smuggled out, the bank manager will earn 50 million baht. This is a very easy business. All they have to do is talk to each other.

Mr Naritchat said that if this is allowed to continue, this will have a very bad effect on the nation's economy. Thus, he will meet with the prime minister on 26 July in order to inform him of this. He will ask the prime minister to set up a special committee to monitor this and suppress the currency smugglers. If the prime minister takes resolute action, these people will be arrested. Officials should control the currency exchange shops in Hat Yai City since there are now more than 100 of these shops. If these shops are controlled, the problem will improve greatly.

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THAILAND

SMUGGLERS' ROUTES, LACK OF FEAR OF OFFICIALS IN SOUTH NOTED

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 20 Jul 85 pp 1, 16

[Article]

[Excerpt] A high-level news source from the Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 4 talked with MATICHON about the various influential groups that traffic in smuggled goods, ore and rubber in the southern provinces. He said that at present, such activities are still rampant. Even though officials have made a great effort to suppress this, the results achieved have not been very satisfactory. Phangnga Province has a great problem with ore being smuggled abroad. Most of the ore that is smuggled abroad comes from and is smuggled out from this province.

The news source said that another province from which ore is smuggled out is Satun. At present, officials are being transferred in an attempt to solve this problem. The attempts to suppress ore smuggling have not been successful because the police officials in the area are involved in this. On the eastern coast, much ore is smuggled out from Nakhon Sithammarat Province. Recently, some senior police officials have engaged in ore smuggling. Even though some have been transferred and an investigative committee has been formed, some of the officials who have not been transferred continue to engage in this.

As for smuggled goods, the news source said that the main route used today runs through Sungai Kolok District in Narathiwat Province and through Sadao District in Songkhla Province. For the past month, military officials, border patrol police, customs officials and certain provincial police officials have cooperated in suppressing the smuggling of goods and so the problem has improved.

The news source said that these smugglers are not afraid of the provincial police since bribes are regularly paid to important officials. They are still afraid of the border patrol police. But the force that they fear the most is the military. Whenever the military conducts a suppression operation, the smuggling of goods declines.

The news source said that the main routes used to smuggle rubber run through Satun, Trang and Krabi provinces. The method used is to mix the smuggled rubber in with legal rubber for shipment abroad by sea. An important ore and rubber smuggler whom officials are keeping an eye on is "D," who lives in Trang Province in a district on the Andaman Sea.

The news source said that on 17 May, Gen Athit Kamlangek, the supreme commander and RTA CINC, sent an order to the 4th Army Area forbidding military officers from participating directly in suppressing ore smuggling. He is afraid that the influential people will try to bribe the military officials involved in suppressing this. This would be bad for the army. In the past, those involved in smuggling activities have tried to get close to military officials.

The news source said that the main obstacle in suppressing smuggling is that the smugglers use their influence and pay large bribes to the officials who are directly responsible for suppressing this. This has been very effective, particularly with provincial police officials. Bribes have been paid to officials ranging in rank from NCO to general, particularly in the Commissioner's Office of the Provincial 4. Recently, the people responsible for carrying on suppression operations have refrained from coordinating things with the police officials in the area since their plans are always leaked. Thus, to solve this problem, state officials will have to be controlled. If they cannot be controlled, it will be impossible to solve this problem.

Police Maj Gen Phimon Charak, the commander of the Region 4 Border Patrol Police, said that recently, influential people in Surat Thani and Ranong provinces put up several hundred thousand baht to hire gunmen to kill BPP officials in Surat Thani Province since these police officials had seized a shipment of smuggled timber belonging to these influential people. This took place at the Chieu Lan Dam about 2-3 months ago. These influential people tried to bribe the police but they were rebuffed.

Police Maj Gen Phimon said that when he was informed of this, he contacted Police Maj Gen Monthon Phithakpracha, the commander of the Police Provincial 10, to inform him of this. Police Maj Gen Monthon ordered the officials concerned to provide help.

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CSO: 4207/272

THAILAND

JOINT OPERATIONS AGAINST CPM ON BORDER DESCRIBED

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 8 Jul 85 pp 6, 14

[Article by Nitaya Sathanthap: "'Tai Rom Yen' Duties of CPM [Civil-Police-Military unit] 43"]

[Excerpt] Recently, bandits who have threatened and demanded protection money from palm growers have caused great trouble for palm growers. This is one reason why four southern MPs have joined together in criticizing Gen Sitthi Chirarot, the minister of interior. They have charged that he has been lax in suppressing [the bandits]. Because of this, the south is no longer peaceful.

A unit that plays an important role in development and suppression is CPM [Civil-Police-Military Unit] 43, which is commanded by Col Chamnong Phairot.

As for the achievements of which he is most proud, the commander of CPM 43 said that he is glad that he has been able to fulfill the tasks entrusted to him by his superiors since the various tasks have had to be carried out in conjunction with the regular work. CPM 43 has tried to solve the problems in order to generate security and achieve real results. Activities have also been carried on in five border districts, and good results have been achieved. Activities will have to be carried on continuously.

As for tactics, they are provided with good data before attacking a target, the commander of CPM 43 said that first of all, it is necessary to point out the scope of CPM 43's responsibilities. Militarily, the unit is divided into the Border Patrol Police, the provincial police, the Self-Defense and Development Unit, the military and the thahan phran irregulars. Operationally, the military is responsible for the Malaysian communist guerrillas in the mountains. The thahan phran irregulars work together with the military. The other units work in the plains in order to prevent enemy attacks. To facilitate the work, CPM 43 uses thahan phran irregulars to carry on operations in order to complete the tasks quickly. The 4th Army Area provides support. At one point, the commander of CPM 43 said that an "important factor is intelligence. Usually, we obtain information from CPM 43 elements that

have been sent on an operation and from people who have surrendered. When we obtain information, we analyze it and assess its value using various methods. After that, we formulate operations plans. We have to use many methods. Sometimes, when we fail to find anything, we have to expand the operation. We always achieve results. We have never failed."

An outstanding achievement was the seizure of the headquarters of the Joint-Region Special Division, CPM [Communist Party of Malaysia] 12th Regiment. I asked about the morale of the members of CPM [Civil-Police-Military Unit] 43. The commander of CPM 43 thought for a moment before replying that the seizure of that camp was a great achievement of which the soldiers can be very proud. That was a very important camp. It was a large camp that had been built at least 20 years ago. It was guarded by many troops who used combat tactics similar to ours. The defenses were very strong. The Kelantan-Perak States Border Committee (K.P.B.C.) was stationed at this camp in order to coordinate things for the Malaysia communist guerrillas along the Thai-Malaysian border. This camp was also a political training base for members and a base for conducting tactical training. Here, weapons and explosives were produced for other CPM [Communist Party of Malaysia] regiments. Besides this, this was the operations control center of the CPM 12th Regiment, Region 1, and the CPM 10th Regiment, Waeng District, Narathiwat Province. Thus, this camp was the heart of the Malaysian communist guerrillas.

As for what the people think about CPM [Civil-Police-Military Unit] 43 and what appeals they have made, Col Channong Phairot, the commander of CPM 43, said that "most of the people understand that when CPM 43 units enter their area, they do so in order to solve the problems that the people have been complaining about. People in Betong District were particularly glad when we entered the area. But they are afraid that we will withdraw. We informed the commanding general about this, and he ordered us to stay in the area and solve the problems based on the needs of the people."

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CSO: 4207/272

THAILAND

RICE CULTIVATION DROPS, CROP CHANGES VIEWED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Jul 85 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Farmers Announce That They Will Stop Growing Rice On More Than 400,000 Rai"]

[Text] The path to reducing the area planted in rice is still unclear. Substitute crops require much capital. However, farmers have announced that they will stop growing rice on more than 400,000 rai.

On 19 July, Mr Narong Wongwan, the minister of agriculture, announced the progress made in the program to reduce the rice growing area based on the cabinet resolution. He said that farmers in various regions have announced that they intend to stop growing rice in order to grow other promoted crops. More than 400,000 rai are involved.

A news report from the Ministry of Agriculture discussed the possibility of planting various types of substitute crops, including soybeans and cotton. As for whether we should grow more good-quality cotton with staples of medium length or low-quality cotton with short staples, we should promote the cultivation of the latter type since the first type is already being produced in quantities sufficient to satisfy domestic demand and since we still have to import cotton of the latter type.

However, the data that have been collected show that the cost of growing low-quality cotton with short staples is very high, with costs averaging approximately 700-800 baht per rai. Cotton yields average approximately 200 kg per rai. Farmers can sell the cotton to merchants for 10 baht per kg. Thus, farmers can earn 2,000 baht per rai. At the same time, the cost of producing other types of crops is lower, with costs averaging only 200-300 baht per rai.

Besides this, in growing cotton, the farmers must worry about the weather and harmful insects. In heavily populated countries such as India, people can be used to kill the insects instead of having to purchase insecticides.

At present in Thailand, approximately 300,000 rai are planted in cotton. The cotton-growing areas are located in the upper central region and in the lower northern region. Most of the cotton that is grown is good-quality cotton with staples of medium length.

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CSO: 4207/267

THAILAND

FOREIGN MINISTER SUGGESTS WAYS TO PROMOTE RICE TRADE

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 11 Jul 85 pp 1, 18

[Article: "Ministry of Foreign Affairs Wants Nine Emergency Measures Implemented, Recommends Reducing Premium-Stock to Solve Thailand's Rice Market Problem"]

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs convened a meeting of rice exporters to make preparations to deal with the foreign rice market situation. It suggested nine ways to solve the Thai rice crisis. These include temporarily reducing the premium, cutting stocks in half and quickly selling rice to international organizations and third world countries. The Ministry of Commerce is making preparations to develop exports. Commercial officials stationed abroad will be given training. Ten million baht will be spent to establish a data and information network and system for communicating with other countries.

On the afternoon of 10 July, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs held a meeting for more than 30 rice exporters. The meeting was chaired by Sublieutenant Praphat Limpaphon, the deputy minister of foreign affairs.

After the meeting, Mr Pracha Khunakasem, the director-general of the Economic Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, disclosed that this meeting of Thai rice exporters was the ninth meeting between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and various business groups. The meetings have been held in order to learn more about the trade problems and situation so that plans can be formulated for maintaining our old markets and finding new markets for Thai goods. The data from the meetings will be presented at the three Thai ambassadors' conferences, which will be held in the near future. The first conference, which will be for ambassadors stationed in the Asia and Pacific region, will be held at the end of July. The second conference will be for ambassadors stationed in Europe. The third will be for ambassadors stationed in North and South America. The embassies will be important elements in future activities.

A news report stated that those at the conference discussed Thailand's important rice markets. The United States, China and Indonesia are producing more rice, and this is affecting Thai exports. However, Thailand can open new markets in African countries such as Senegal and the Ivory Coast and in the Middle East. As for the United States flooding markets in competition with Thailand, Mr George Shultz said that he would lobby in Congress on our behalf.

A news report has informed MATICHON that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs made nine suggestions for solving the foreign rice problem: 1. An effort should be made to get Thais, or consumers, to purchase more rice stock. 2. The obstacles in exporting rice should be reduced by: 2.1. reducing the rice premium temporarily; 2.2. using the rice premium for the first 6 months to compensate the exporters who want to sell rice at below-normal prices; and 2.3. reducing interest rates and packing credits for exports. 3. The state should not compete against the private sector. Or the state can sell in the name [of the state] only and let the private sector handle matters since it is very difficult for the state to do everything, and the selling prices of the state are lower than those of private businesses, which is like a price war. 4. The private businesses should sell jointly in the name of an association in order to have greater bargaining power and prevent a price war. The government can issue a ministerial regulation. 5. Medium and long-term credits should be given to buyers. This will stimulate exports. The government can ask the commercial banks to expand credits for consumption. 6. Abolishing the rice stock measure could affect agriculture, that is, paddy sales could be hindered and this could put pressure on purchase prices. Thus, there must be measures to protect the interests of the farmers in conjunction with reducing the burden on the exporters by reducing stocks by half. 7. At the same time, the rice mills must have stock at the stipulated times. 8. Target markets should be stipulated. Teams of representatives should be formed to hold urgent negotiations using economic, political and monetary bargaining tools. Besides this, consideration should be given to preparing price tables and financial conveniences that can be submitted to customer countries. 9. Sales to third countries and international organizations should be stepped up. The Thai side should prepare lists showing rice types and prices.

The news report stated that at the conference, Mr Saman Ophatsawong, the chairman of the Rice Committee of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, reported on the foreign rice trade situation. He said that from the beginning of 1985 to April, a total of 411,476.87 tons of rice were exported. Of this, 143,886.70 tons were government rice and 267,581.17 tons were private-sector rice. He also provided details on the amount of rice exported to various countries.

On 10 July, the Export Development Committee held a meeting at the Ministry of Commerce. Mr Koson Krairuk, the minister of commerce, chaired the meeting.

After the meeting, Mr Chare Chutharattanakun, the director-general of the Department of Commercial Relations, said that those at the meeting approved holding training seminars for commerce personnel stationed abroad in order to increase the capabilities of officials before they are sent abroad to work. These will be 9-week seminars. This program will get underway in the next 2-3 months.

Mr Chare said that those at the meeting also approved the use of 6 million baht from the export development fund and 4.3 million baht budgeted for fiscal 1986 in order to establish a data and information network and system for communicating with other countries. Computers will be used in order to facilitate and speed up the work of exporters and importers both here and abroad.

Mr Chalo Fuangarom, the director-general of the Department of Business Economics, said that it is estimated that the value of exports for the first 6 months of 1985 will total 101.5 billion baht an increase of 16,015.9 million baht, or 18.7 percent, as compared with the same period last year. As compared with the minimum target for exports for the entire year, which was set at 203 billion baht, exports have reached the 50-percent level. Major exports include industrial goods such as ready-made clothing, precious stones, electric circuit boards, canned food and pipe. If exports are divided by types of goods, it can be seen that the export of industrial goods increased the most, that is, approximately 26.8 percent. This was followed by fishing goods, 21.5 percent; ore and energy goods, 18.8 percent; and agricultural goods, 1.9 percent.

The reason why the value of agricultural exports did not increase very much was that the value of rice and cassava exports, two important agricultural products, declined. In particular, the value of cassava exports declined 1,305.3 million baht, or 3.7 percent. The value of rice exports declined approximately 163.4 million baht, or 1.2 percent.

Mr Chalo said that exports for the last half of the year will be better than during the first half, but not much better. It is expected that 106 billion baht worth of goods will be exported, an increase of 18 percent as compared with the first 6 months of 1984. As for the full-year target of 203 billion baht, it is expected that exports will exceed this by 2.2 percent, that is, the value of exports should reach 207.5 billion baht. This would be an increase of approximately 17-18 percent as compared with 1984.

"The export of industrial goods will exceed that of agricultural goods. While the price of agricultural goods is declining, quantities are not expected to decline. The targets should be hit. It is expected

that for the entire year, the export of industrial goods will increase 28 percent," said Mr Chalo.

Mr Chalo added that the Department of Commercial Relations asked to use 170,000 baht from the fund for seminars on developments concerning the use of science and technology for exports. Permission was granted. A seminar will be held in September in order to have exporters and people in technological circles such as universities or government research units exchange ideas on exports and discuss technological advances.

11943

CSO: 4207/273

THAILAND

BRIEFS

COMMUNISTS IN NORTH--Communists in the north have begun demanding protection money from villagers. People have been asked to report anything suspicious. Lt Col Somching Singseni, a public relations officer with the 3rd Army Area, said that in the north, a group of communist terrorists who have not yet surrendered to officials are carrying on concealed activities. They are going to remote villages to spread propaganda and to demand supplies and protection money from the people. Lt Col Somching said that the communist terrorists are active in Muang, Pua and Thung Chang districts in Nan Province, Chat Trakan and Noen Maprang districts in Phitsanulok Province, Khun Yuam, Mae Sariang and Prai districts in Mae Hong Son Province and Nam Pat and Tron districts in Uttaradit Province. The 3rd Army Area is asking for people's cooperation. If they see any suspicious-looking people, they should quickly inform the officials nearest them. They should do this in the interests of national security. [Text] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 5 Jul 85 p 3] 11943

CSO: 4207/272

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SON SANN ON LACK OF WESTERN AID, PESSIMISTIC ON ANTI-SRV GOALS

PM161215 Paris LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS in French 12 Aug 85 p 12

[Interview with Khmer People's National Liberation Front Leader Son Sann by Pierre Beylau in Paris--date not given]

[Text] The latest Vietnamese offensive carried out against Cambodian resistance bases at the end of the dry season created a new situation on the Cambodian-Thai border. The Vietnamese and their Cambodian auxiliaries from the Phnom Penh regime are trying to "seal" this border while the resistance fighters are trying to infiltrate the interior of the country. The noncommunist resistance, especially the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] led by Son Sann, is in an inferior position compared with the Khmers Rouges, who enjoy China's active support and can field 30,000-35,000 armed supporters, in other words almost twice as many as the nationalists.

This situation seriously worries Son Sann. "Do not count on me to hand over my country to the communists, be they pro-Vietnamese or Khmers Rouges," he told us in confidence during a short stopover in Paris.

The prime minister of the "Democratic Coalition Government," the only one recognized by the United Nations, which groups the three components of the resistance (KPNLF, Prince Sihanouk's supporters, and Khmer Rouges), is clearly anxious.

"The West has shown surprising timidity in granting us aid," he commented. Son Sann drew a comparison between the massive support China is granting its Khmer Rouge allies and the West's parsimony. To give an example, the \$5 million aid recently granted by the U.S. Congress to the two noncommunist factions of the resistance will probably be turned into civilian aid by the State Department. "The U.S. authorities have put forward three arguments to justify this behavior: First, a military escalation would make negotiation more difficult. Second, they think we have enough weapons. Finally, they think we should prove our credibility," Son Sann said.

A Credibility Problem

He rejected the first two reasons: Experience shows, he said, that the Vietnamese communists would not negotiate under duress. As for the allegation that they have "enough" weapons, Son Sann said that there is an urgent need for heavy weapons and, especially, for supplies.

On the other hand the KPNLF leader accepted the third criticism.

"It is true that we must show our foreign friends more clearly that we really represent the Cambodian people's aspirations and that we have military credibility." Son Sann will, moreover, be with his men in a few days time to explain to them that "everything will be decided in the next 2 years," that they must show greater combativeness and restore discipline in their ranks.

The leader of the nationalist resistance clearly felt very strongly about the crimes his troops may have perpetrated against the civilian population. He did not attempt to conceal the facts, which is a rare thing and deserves to be noted. "I am going there to try to restore discipline. I will tell the soldiers: This is no way to liberate your country. You can only do that by behaving with dignity."

Son Sann did not conceal the fact that, if he fails to make them heed him, he "will act accordingly."

"Time Is Running Out"

This old man, who is very pious and has complete integrity (Lord Carrington, the current NATO secretary general and former foreign secretary, called him "Mr Clean"), does not want to become the leader of a gang of thugs.

Son Sann thinks that "time is running out." "Unless we have asserted ourselves as a credible force within 2 years, Cambodia will disappear. The Vietnamese are busy systematically colonizing the country. In addition to their 170,000-200,000 soldiers, they have brought in more than 500,000 settlers."

Since the last dry season offensive, Vietnamese troops have been trying to seal the border using ditches, barbed wire, and mines. The civilian population has been grouped in the kind of "strategic villages" formerly so dear to Ngo Dinh Diem. The dismantling of the bases on the border forces the resistance fighters to reorganize to implant themselves more effectively behind Vietnamese lines.

Hence the need to win over the population, to conduct a veritable psychological war. "Unless we stem Vietnamese expansionism, Thailand itself will be threatened in a few years' time." This anxiety is shared by the supreme command of the Thai Army, which estimates that there are six divisions of Vietnamese troops massed between 10 and 20 km from the border.

The disappearance of the Cambodian resistance bases, which formed a buffer between the Thais and the Vietnamese, worries Bangkok. Thai units have now been ordered to inflict "as many losses as possible" on any Vietnamese detachments making incursions across the border. "The West must understand that we are fighting for not only our freedom but also for that of the free world," Son Sann concluded a little bitterly.

CSO: 4219/69

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

2-8 August Battle Reports

BK090825 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian [VONADK] broadcasts the following battle reports, repeated by (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian, during the reporting period 2-8 August.

At 2315 GMT on 2 August, VONADK reports that from 25 to 31 July, DK forces on Moun-g-Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Pailin, and Kompong Cham battlefields killed or wounded 40 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 328 meters of railroad track, 1 truck, and some guns, ammunition, and war materiel; and seized some war materiel.

At 2315 GMT on 3 August, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked a township and two commune offices in Snuol District of Kratie Province on 22 and 23 July and launched various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on Samlot, Kompong Cham, Kampot, and Kompong Thom battlefields between 15 and 30 July, killing or wounding 55 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 8 guns, 3 commune office buildings, 8 military barracks, 2 trucks, 2 waterpumps, 1 paddy storehouse, and a quantity of military materiel; and seizing 2 guns and some ammunition and military materiel.

VONADK reports at 2315 GMT on 4 August that DK forces attacked Au Mal commune office on west Battambang battlefield on 31 July, ambushed 2 trucks on Samlot battlefield on 2 August, and conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on Koh Kong Leu, Siem Reap, Leach, Samlot, South Sisophon, and Kampot battlefields from 3 July to 2 August, killing or wounding 110 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 5 weapons, 2 trucks, and some war materiel; seizing some weapons and war materiel; and liberating 6 villages on west Battambang battlefield.

VONADK reports at 2315 GMT on 5 August that from 22 July to 2 August, DK forces killed or wounded 38 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed 4 weapons and some ammunition and seized some war materiel in attacks launched against Vietnamese soldiers on north Sisophon, Kompong Thom, and Kompong Cham battlefields.

At 2315 GMT on 7 August, VONADK reports that DK forces attacked a train moving from Kompong Som to Phnom Penh on 3 August, cut 5 meters of railroad track on Kompong Som battlefield on 27 July, ambushed Vietnamese soldiers in Puok District of Siem Reap Province on 3 August, and conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers from 28 July to 6 August, killing or wounding 139 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 10 guns, 1 locomotive, 16 railroad cars, and some war materiel; and seizing some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel.

According to a VONADK report at 2315 GMT on 8 August, in various activities conducted against Vietnamese soldiers from 28 July to 5 August on Kompong Som, east Battambang, Kompong Cham, Koh Kong Leu, and Kampot battlefields, DK forces killed or wounded 27 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 10 meters of railroad track and some war materiel; seized 4 guns and some ammunition and war materiel; and liberated 3 villages on east Battambang battlefield and 4 other villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

9-15 August Battle Reports

BK160414 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian [VONADK] broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 9-15 August:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 9 August reports that 250 meters of railroad track were cut on the MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield on 28 July and 120 meters of railway track were cut between Kralaom Phluk and Prey Svay, MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield, on 29 July. DK troops attacked Popel commune office, Baribo District, Kompong Chhnang Province, on 4 August. From 27 July to 7 August, DK troops killed or wounded 77 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh, Siem Ta, Leach, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Chhnang, MOUNG-PURSAT, and Kompat battlefields. They destroyed a commune office and a quantity of guns, ammunition, and military materiel and seized some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 10 August, DK forces attacked Vietnamese soldiers in Kong Pisei District, Kompong Speu Province, on 5 August. They ambushed a Vietnamese company on the South Sisophon battlefield on 6 August. They attacked Vietnamese troops on Samlot battlefield from 3 to 7 August and fought the Vietnamese aggressors on the Samlot, Koh Kong, Mondolkiri, Kompong Thom, Kamrieng, MOUNG, Siam Ta, and Kampot battlefields between 19 July and 7 August. DK troops killed 25 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 39 others. They destroyed two guns, a rice husker, and a power generator, and seized some war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 11 August reveals that DK troops attacked Bor Kev District seat in Ratanakiri Province on 30 July. A Vietnamese position at Kompong Seila on Koh Kong Kraom battlefield was attacked on 6 August. A Vietnamese platoon was also attacked on Samlot battlefield on 6 August. Between 30 July and

7 August, DK forces killed 36 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 57 others. They destroyed 20 weapons, 35 barracks, a motorcycle, a telegraphic machine, 5 warehouses, and some military materiel. They seized seven weapons and some ammunition and war materiel. They also liberated a district seat and seven villages.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 12 August states that DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese company moving from Anlung Svay to Ampil on the West Battambang battlefield on 8 August, attacked a Vietnamese platoon moving from Trung Khla and cut 500 meters of railroad track on the Samlot battlefield on 9 August. DK combatants attacked a Vietnamese position at Prek Thnaot on Kompong Som battlefield on 7 August and conducted other operations against Vietnamese soldiers on the Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Som, Siem Reap, North Sisophon, Kampot, and Samlot battlefields from 30 July to 10 August, killing or wounding 146 Vietnamese soldiers, destroying 14 weapons, a truck, a motorcycle, and some war materiel, and seizing a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 13 August notes that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese platoon position on the Kratie battlefield on 7 August, swept Vietnamese soldiers from (Puk Chhma) to Rumchek and liberated three villages on the South Battambang battlefield on 8 August. DK combatants also conducted various other military activities against Vietnamese soldiers on the Leach, Siem Ta, Siem Reap, Kratie, South Sisophon, Kompong Cham, and South Battambang battlefields from 30 July to 10 August, killing or wounding 82 Vietnamese enemy soldiers, and destroying or seizing a quantity of weapons, ammunition, and military materiel. They also liberated three villages on South Battambang battlefield.

According to VONADK at 2315 GMT on 14 August, from 7 to 12 August, DK troops killed or wounded 138 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Siem Ta, Koh Kong Leu, Pailin, and Kompong Thom battlefields. They destroyed 10 guns, a truck, and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 August discloses that DK forces cut 200 meters of railroad track between Krang Skea and Romeas, Kompong Chhnang battlefield, on 4 August, ambushed a Vietnamese platoon near Mlich, MOUNG-PURSAT battlefield on 8 August, and ambushed another platoon near Tumnop Kach, South Sisophon battlefield, on 9 August. From 1 to 11 August, DK troops killed or wounded 97 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the Kompong Chhnang, Samlot, south of Phnom Penh, Kompong Cham, South Sisophon, and MOUNG-PURSAT battlefields. They destroyed 15 assorted guns, 3 trucks, and a quantity of military materiel. They also seized two guns and some ammunition and war materiel.

Battle Reports for 16-22 August

BK230708 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian [VONADK] broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 16-22 August:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 August reports that in their actions launched between 29 July and 14 August, DK forces on Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Pailin, Kompong Thom, and south Sisophon battlefields killed and wounded 73 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 truck, some weapons, and some war materiel; and seized some arms and ammunition.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 17 August says that between 2 and 12 August, DK forces launched various activities against Vietnamese soldiers on Kompong Chhnang, Moung, east Battambang, and Siem Ta battlefields, killing and wounding 35 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 140 meters of railroad tracks, 1 commune office, and some arms and ammunition; seizing some arms, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating Sra Kev and Kompong Preah villages on east Battambang battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 August notes that in actions launched between 8 and 16 August, DK forces on Samlot, Koh Kong Leu, Kampot, Leach, and Siem Reap battlefields killed and wounded 62 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 truck and some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; seized some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; and freed 30 inhabitants drafted by Vietnamese soldiers.

At 2315 GMT on 19 August, VONADK says that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese platoon position on Kompong Som battlefield on 10 August, ambushed Vietnamese soldiers on North Sisophon battlefield on 13 August, and conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on Koh Kong-Kompong Som, South Sisophon, Siem Ta, and Leach battlefields from 10 to 17 August, killing and wounding 45 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying some guns, ammunition, and war materiel; seizing some guns, ammunition, and war materiel; and liberating 2 villages on Kompong Som battlefield.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 August reports that DK forces attacked a Vietnamese platoon in Kampot District of Kampot Province on 17 August and conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on Kampot, South Sisophon, Samlot, and North Battambang battlefields from 9 to 18 August, killing and wounding 40 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying some guns, ammunition, and war materiel; and seizing some guns, ammunition, and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 August says that DK forces ambushed a Vietnamese company moving from Dang Tong to Krachap on Samlot battlefield on 19 August, ambushed another Vietnamese company at Krachap on Samlot battlefield on 19 August, attacked a Vietnamese platoon position at Ta Sanh on Samlot battlefield on 17 August, and conducted various other activities against Vietnamese soldiers on Pailin, Samloc, Siem Reap, West Battambang, Kompong Thom, South Sisophon, and Kompong Cham battlefields, from 2 to 19 August, killing and wounding 197 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 24 assorted weapons, 1 rice warehouse containing 50 sacks of rice, and some ammunition and war materiel; and seizing some guns and war materiel.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 22 August reports that between 9 and 20 August, DK forces killed and wounded 36 Vietnamese soldiers; destroying 2 trucks and some weapons, ammunition, and war materiel; seizing some weapons and war materiel.

80 Troops Desert in Stung Treng

BK160225 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Text] Eighty Cambodian soldiers who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy to undergo military training in Stung Treng deserted and returned to their native villages on 30 July. They did not want to have military training and carry weapons given by the Vietnamese enemy to fight their own compatriots.

This is an example showing the awakening of the fraternal Cambodian soldiers. Our people in general--and especially the families, parents, brothers, and sisters of these Cambodian soldiers--are very happy and pleased with them.

3 Villages 'Freed'

BK140200 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Excerpt] On South Battambang battlefield: On 8 August, our forces swept the Vietnamese soldiers from areas between (Puk Chhma) and Rumchek villages. We killed a Vietnamese soldier and wounded two others. We liberated three villages, namely, (Puk Chhma), Thmei, and Rumchek.

Seven Villages 'Liberated'

BK120404 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Aug 85

[Report from various battlefields]

[Excerpt] Koh Kong Kraom battlefield: At 0530 on 6 August, we launched an attack on a Vietnamese company position at Kompong Seila village which forms the defense line of the Kompong Seila township. After a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated and controlled this position. We killed 5 and wounded 10 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 30 barracks and some weapons and war materiel; and seized 3 AK's, an AR-15, an SK rifle, 15 bicycles, and some war materiel. We also liberated seven villages: Trapeang Veng, Kompong Seila, Bak Roas, Krang At, Thmei, Cham Srei, and Champa.

Villages 'Liberated'

BK090738 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Excerpt] We launched a sweeping operation against Vietnamese enemy soldiers along Route 25 and at O Sanda, east Battambang battlefield, on the night of 3 August. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers, destroyed three guard posts, and liberated three villages: Kbal Thnal, O Tuk, and Reang Kraol.

We attacked a Vietnamese position in Preah village, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, on 3 August. In 15 minutes of fighting, we killed 3 and wounded 4 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; seized 1 AR-15, 3 AK's, 2,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 mines, and a quantity of military materiel; and liberated 4 villages: Preah, Khla Baol, Andong Pen, and Tuol Kou.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK HAILS ASEAN EFFORTS TO PRESERVE UN SEAT

BK181413 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "ASEAN's Activities To Preserve Democratic Kampuchea's Legal Seat at the United Nations Are Just and Correct, An Act in Defense of the Norms Governing International Relations and the UN Charter, and a Contribution to Defending Peace, Security, and Stability in Southeast Asia and the Whole World"]

[Text] Thailand's THE NATION newspaper reported on 14 August that Thailand, Malaysia, and Indonesia have sent a joint delegation to visit seven West African countries to explain the real nature of the Cambodian problem caused by the Vietnamese aggression in order to seek their further support for Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations. According to the newspaper, the dispatch of this delegation to West Africa was approved by the ASEAN countries during the 18th annual meeting of the ASEAN foreign ministers held in Kuala Lumpur in July.

This activity of the ASEAN countries is correct, just, and wise. This is because the Vietnamese aggression against Cambodia, in which the Soviet Union is fully involved, constitutes a gross and truculent violation of the norms governing international relations and the UN Charter and threatens not only the survival of the Cambodian nation and race but also peace, security, and stability in all of Southeast Asia. Not only Cambodia but also the whole of Southeast Asia is the target of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategies of aggression and expansion. Therefore, if Vietnam is allowed to legitimize or realize its aggression in Cambodia, Vietnam and the Soviet Union will certainly move forward in accordance with their regional and global aggression and expansion strategies. Thus, the ASEAN countries' activity in support of the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations as well as all their other activities supporting the just struggle waged by the Cambodian people under the leadership of the CGDK against the Vietnamese-Soviet acts of aggression and expansion are important contributions to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and to safeguarding the norms governing international relations and the UN Charter as well as peace, security, and order in the whole world.

These correct and just activities of the ASEAN countries have won the support and respect of an overwhelming majority of peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, thus enhancing ASEAN's international prestige. For the Cambodian people and the CGDK, these activities of the ASEAN countries constitute a great encouragement to the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, Cambodian people, and the CGDK which are fighting the Vietnamese aggressors on the battlefield.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK highly appreciate and thank the ASEAN countries for all these activities. The Cambodian people and the CGDK regard the ASEAN activities as a most important contribution to their current just struggle for the liberation and defense of the Cambodian nation and race. Having enjoyed the support of the world community, particularly the ASEAN countries which are their neighbors, the Cambodian people, Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and CGDK pledge to further strengthen their national unity and fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors until the Hanoi authorities are compelled to respect the norms governing international relations, the UN Charter, their neighboring countries' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the six UN resolutions on Cambodia by withdrawing their aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny. This is in order to build an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia and to restore peace, security, and stability in all of Southeast Asia.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK PREDICTS VIETNAMESE MANEUVERS TO SPLIT CGDK WILL FAIL

BK130409 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
12 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Maneuvers To Split CGDK Launched by Vietnam, the Soviet Union, and Their Accomplices Will Fail as Before"]

[Text] Since the birth of the CGDK in 1982, the Vietnamese aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices have carried out all kinds of maneuvers in an attempt to split the CGDK. They have done this particularly at a time when the UN General Assembly is drawing near in an attempt to make the world community stop supporting Democratic Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations and turn to recognize the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh, or to accept the outcome of the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. Now that this year's UN General Assembly is drawing near, having faced a more serious impasse on the battlefield and in the diplomatic and all other fields, the Vietnamese aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices have made more vigorous efforts to sow discord among our CGDK factions by resorting to all manner of perfidious maneuvers. They have set up agents to launch activities both at home and abroad in order to incite dissension among the three CGDK factions. They have spread rumors about and created slanderous campaigns against each CGDK faction.

Having placed national interest above all else and realizing the Vietnamese aggressors' perfidious maneuvers to split the CGDK, thus weakening the Cambodian resistance forces at home and abroad to the point that they can easily smash our anti-Vietnam resistance forces and annex Cambodia as part of Vietnam as they did to our Kampuchea Kraom in the past, our three CGDK factions have always adhered to a firm and mature stand and have never fallen for any maneuver of the Vietnamese aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices. Our three factions have always met, discussed, and jointly solved all problems by regarding the interest of our nation and race as the most important matter. We have jointly frustrated whatever maneuver the Vietnamese aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices have resorted to. For example, in an interview with XINHUA in Bangkok on 2 August, Sak Sutsakhan, commander in chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, strongly condemned the maneuvers aimed at sowing discord among the CGDK factions. He said: sometimes, Vietnamese troops disguised themselves as Democratic Kampuchean forces or forces of other faction to attack another faction. This is in an

attempt to cause dissension among the CGDK factions. The three Cambodian factions have sent their forces into the interior of Cambodia and have launched activities against the Vietnamese aggressors independently but in close cooperation with one another.

In his 9 August statement publicized in Paris, Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and chairman of the KPNLF, utterly rejected rumors about dissension in the CGDK.

In response to a rumor that Prince Rannarit threatened to withdraw from the CGDK, the office of the personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Cambodia and Asia issued a memorandum stressing that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's faction and its armed forces are still a part of the CGDK. The memorandum noted: Prince Rannarit does not have any post in the CGDK, thus there is no reason to describe him as resigning from any post.

In an interview with XINHUA on 10 August in Bangkok, Prince Rannarit, personal representative of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and commander in chief of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's armed forces, said: for the sake of national salvation, we cannot allow Vietnam to split the CGDK. The prince stressed: The only course for the three CGDK factions is to strengthen their unity. Sowing discord in the CGDK is an obsolete maneuver launched by Vietnam which will never succeed.

Speaking at the United Nations on 6 August, Thlounn Prasit, CGDK permanent representative to the United Nations, said: Vietnam has tried to sow discord in the CGDK in an attempt to realize its desire to occupy Cambodia forever.

In its 6 July statement, the Democratic Kampuchean side clearly stressed: the Democratic Kampuchean side regards as sacred the rallying of the great national union for fighting the Vietnamese aggressors. As in the past, in the future we will not do anything which may harm the great national union. We will do anything possible in order to increase our great national union for fighting the Vietnamese aggressors.

All of this clearly proves that the three CGDK factions are well aware of the perfidious maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices. All of them have never fallen for the enemies' maneuvers. They know that the current danger threatening the loss of the Cambodian nation and race is Vietnam's occupation. Therefore, there is no reason why we should create dispute among our fellow Cambodians. All of us need the great national union for fighting the Vietnamese aggressors, liberating Cambodia, and defending the Cambodian nation and race. We pledge to unite further until we realize the spirit of the Kuala Lumpur statement on the formation of the CGDK, that is, until we drive all Vietnamese aggressors out of our beloved Cambodian fatherland. This is a sacred goal for all of us. No matter what perfidious maneuvers they will resort to, the Vietnamese aggressors, the Soviet Union, and their accomplices can never realize their dark design to split the CGDK. They will certainly meet shameful defeats as before.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON SRV CALL TO ELIMINATE DK FORCES

BK211155 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors—Criminals and Exterminators of the Cambodian Race and Violators of the Principles of International Law, the UN Charter, and the UN Resolutions—Must Immediately and Unconditionally Withdraw All Aggressor Troops From Cambodia as Stated in the Six UN Resolutions"]

[Text] Recently, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrogantly stated once again that the Cambodian problem cannot be resolved unless Democratic Kampuchean forces are eliminated in the military and political fields. This is an arrogant and savage statement by the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The international community clearly realizes that at the end of 1978, the Hanoi Vietnamese sent more than 250,000 soldiers to attack and annex Democratic Kampuchea—an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state and a legitimate member of the United Nations. This aggression is a most arrogant and savage violation of the UN Charter and the principles governing relations among states. In the past several years, the UN General Assembly has adopted successive resolutions calling on Vietnam to completely and unconditionally withdraw its aggressor troops from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people self-determination. The Hanoi Vietnamese have ignored these resolutions, and instead, they have scorned the United Nations—the world's top organization.

Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified their war of aggression and genocide in Cambodia in a more savage and fascist way. Furthermore, they have increased their violations of Thai territory. Many Cambodians and Thai living in the border regions have been killed or wounded. The situation in Southeast Asia is more tense. Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors are ruthless criminals killing the Cambodian people, destroying peace and stability in Southeast Asia, and opposing and destroying the principles of international law, the UN Charter, and the UN resolutions.

They oppose and destroy peace and international order. They commit serious crimes which cannot be condoned. Thus, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have no right to put forward any conditions to resolve the Cambodian problem. They are the aggressors and criminals. They must unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and permit the Cambodian people self-determination in compliance with the six UN resolutions. This is a principled issue that the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors can never avoid.

If the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors do not want to respect this principle, that is, as long as they do not unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia and do not permit the Cambodian people self-determination, the international community will continue to condemn them and bring more pressure on them in all fields. The international community will pursue its assistance to and support for the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to pressure the Vietnamese enemy aggressors in all fields--military, political, economic, and diplomatic--until they are forced to respect the six UN resolutions. This is a current and strong position of the international community which the Hanoi Vietnamese can never divert nor avoid.

The Cambodian people and Democratic Kampuchea--the victims of Vietnam's aggression--have the right to carry weapons and wage a struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors for the defense of their independence, national sovereignty, and race.

As long as the Hanoi Vietnamese are stubbornly against implementing the UN resolutions or withdrawing all their aggressor forces unconditionally from Cambodia and allowing the Cambodian people to exercise their right to self-determination, Democratic Kampuchea will continue to cooperate with the entire Cambodian people as well as all Cambodian patriotic forces to raise aloft the banner of the great national union and wage a valiant, courageous, and tough struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators until we completely achieve our goal.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON SRV CALL TO ELIMINATE DK FORCES

BK230957 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Vietnam's Desire To Eliminate Democratic Kampuchean Resistance Forces Is Not To Resolve the Cambodian Problem But To Swallow Cambodia"]

[Text] Recently, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy stated that the Cambodian problem cannot be resolved unless the Democratic Kampuchean forces are eliminated militarily and politically. It is not the first time that Vietnam has made such a statement. The Vietnamese have put forward conditions to eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces in all their tricky proposals in the past. Why are the Le Duan Vietnamese raising this issue and making it an important problem? Are the Vietnamese raising this issue to withdraw their troops and resolve the Cambodian problem politically? Or are they putting forward this issue to swallow Cambodia?

Vietnam is ambitious to swallow Cambodia and Laos and to establish the Indochina Federation. Later, it will implement its aggressive and expansionist strategy in this region. The Vietnamese strategy since 1930, when their Indochinese communist party was founded, has been to swallow Cambodia and Laos, incorporate them into Vietnam, and establish the Indochina Federation under their domination. They could not achieve this strategy because of successive wars in their own country. When the war ended in their country and the northern and southern parts of Vietnam were united in 1975, the Le Duan clique actively implemented the Indochina Federation strategy.

After signing the special treaty of friendship and cooperation with Laos on 18 July 1977, Vietnam quietly and legally swallowed Laos. Concerning Democratic Kampuchea, in May 1975 Vietnam attacked and occupied Cambodian islands and Cambodian territory along the eastern and southern borders. Concurrently, the Vietnamese tried to persuade the Democratic Kampuchean Government to join their Indochina Federation. Furthermore, they threatened Democratic Kampuchea. They even used their agents for sabotage, planning the assassination of Democratic Kampuchean leaders, and staging a coup d'etat in an attempt to topple the Democratic Kampuchean Government. The entire Cambodian people and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean

Government, united and waged a firm struggle against Vietnam's plan to swallow Cambodian territory and include it in the Indochina Federation. Because of their failure to swallow Cambodia quietly as they did Laos, although they used persuasion and threats as well as military and political means, the Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to launch an open, large-scale attack against small Democratic Kampuchea in an attempt to swallow it within a short period of time in accordance with their blitzkrieg strategy. But the Vietnamese have not been able to achieve their criminal goal because the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea have cooperated with the Cambodian people throughout the country in waging a valiant, courageous, and tough struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. During the past nearly 7 years, the Hanoi Vietnamese have made every effort to destroy Democratic Kampuchean forces. In the military field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent tens of thousands of reinforcement troops to Cambodia every year. They have launched savage and fascist operations against us, but they can do nothing against the Democratic Kampuchean forces. In the diplomatic field, they have launched propaganda to disgrace Democratic Kampuchea in an attempt to isolate it on the international scene to facilitate its destruction through military means.

The Hanoi Vietnamese have not been able to fulfill their criminal maneuvers. On the contrary, Democratic Kampuchean forces have developed with each passing year and have cooperated with the Cambodian people throughout the country and other Cambodian patriotic forces in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors more vigorously everywhere, including various regions adjacent to the Vietnamese border and the areas around Phnom Penh. This has bogged down more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops, and they cannot extricate themselves from this impasse. This has also made the Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia slide toward a complete defeat.

Thus, Cambodian resistance forces are the main obstacle to Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist strategy in Cambodia and this region. Because of this obstacle, the Vietnamese have not been able to swallow Cambodia and advance further. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have clearly realized that, if they cannot eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces, they can neither swallow Cambodia nor achieve their aggressive and expansionist ambitions in this region. Thus, they have sought all means to destroy the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces. The fact that the Vietnamese have attempted to eliminate the Democratic Kampuchean forces is neither to withdraw their troops from Cambodia nor to settle the Cambodian problem politically, but to facilitate their quietly swallowing Cambodia as they did Laos. If they can swallow Cambodia, the Vietnamese will advance quickly in accord with their own regional expansionist strategy and the global expansionist strategy of their Soviet boss. When there are no more Democratic Kampuchean forces, that is forces opposing the Vietnamese, the aggressors will not need to settle the Cambodian problem with anyone. This is the real goal of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy's proposal to resolve the Cambodian problem by eliminating Democratic Kampuchean forces.

This old Vietnamese trick cannot mislead anyone. During the past 7 years, the international community has clearly realized the Hanoi Vietnamese' tricky maneuvers. Moreover, the world community has also been aware of the role of Democratic Kampuchean forces in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The international community has realized that the Hanoi Vietnamese are the aggressors, the exterminators of the Cambodian race, and the destroyers of peace in Southeast Asia who have violated the principles of international law and the UN Charter and have opposed six UN resolutions. The Vietnamese have no right to raise preconditions to settling the Cambodian problem. They must immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia. The Cambodian people must settle their own problems with no outside interference in accordance with the six UN resolutions. This is a principled issue that the Hanoi Vietnamese cannot avoid. If the Hanoi Vietnamese do not respect this principle, the international community will continue to pressure them in all fields until they unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops with Cambodia.

The Cambodian people and Democratic Kampuchea—the victims of Vietnam's aggression—have the right to carry weapons and struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to defend their nation and race.

As long as the Hanoi Vietnamese stubbornly pursue their war of aggression and genocide against the Cambodian race, Democratic Kampuchea will continue to cooperate with the Cambodian people throughout the country and all Cambodian patriotic forces in struggling in all forms against the Vietnamese aggressors until they fully respect the six UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK CRITICIZES 'PUPPETS' PRO-SRV PROPAGANDA ACTS

BK230344 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Aug 85

[Text] According to international news agencies, on 12 August Phnom Penh Radio reported that the Phnom Penh puppets' Central Propaganda and Education Commission issued a directive giving instructions on activities to praise their friendship with Vietnam.

Observers were of the opinion that the Phnom Penh puppets have been launching a pro-Vietnam propaganda in an attempt to quell the increasing dispute between Cambodian people and Vietnam. Observers said that former officials of the Phnom Penh puppet regime who fled to Thailand note the increasing dispute between the Cambodian people and the Vietnamese was due to the arrogant and truculent behavior of the Vietnamese advisers. Cambodian refugees in Thailand have also said that the Cambodian people hate the Vietnamese because the latter force the Cambodian civilians to do hard labor, such as digging trenches, along the malaria-infested western border area.

No matter how hard they try to praise the Vietnamese, the Phnom Penh puppets can never quell the Cambodian people's anger against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Cambodian people cannot tolerate the Vietnamese aggressors' barbarous and cruel acts and will certainly continue to launch all forms of struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VIETNAMESE MANEUVER TO UNDERMINE CGDK FAILS

BK250715 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Failure of the Le Duan Vietnamese Aggressors and Race Exterminators in Their Maneuver to Undermine the CGDK"]

[Text] The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators have been busily launching diplomatic maneuvers to undermine the CGDK by trying to make the various factions of the resistance forces abandon the CGDK—which is Cambodia's legitimate government—and hold talks with the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh. On 21 August, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach tried to persuade the CGDK factions to hold talks with the Vietnamese lackeys in Phnom Penh, claiming that this is in order to blaze a trail for the Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia.

Does this mean that the Vietnamese aggressors really want to solve the Cambodian problem? No, it does not. It is just a Vietnamese attempt to undermine the CGDK and the international front supporting the Cambodian people's struggle, and thus weaken the Cambodian resistance forces to the point that Vietnam can easily eradicate them, annex Cambodia, and set up an Indochinese Federation for its further expansion in this region. The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have done this because they know well that they can never eradicate the Cambodian resistance forces through military means. The Cambodian resistance forces are growing and jointly launching more vigorous attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors. They have plunged the Hanoi authorities into more serious difficulties in all fields. Thus, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressor have come to realize that if they let the situation continue as it is, their war of aggression in Cambodia as well as their plans to annex Cambodia, establish an Indochinese Federation, and dominate Southeast Asia will soon fail.

The Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are well aware of the fact that the unity of the tripartite CGDK is a powerful force with which to rally the great nation of Cambodia to fight the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere. This force enjoys great support from the world community. Thus, the Vietnamese aggressors think that they must try their best to split this force. They have tried for several years to get rid of this powerful force through military means, but they have failed.

Their attempt to get rid of this force through diplomatic means has also failed. This is why they have turned to using subversive maneuvers in order to split the unity of the CGDK forces, thus allowing them to be smashed one by one. By trying to weaken the anti-Vietnam forces both at home and abroad, the Vietnamese aggressors hope to soon be able to smash our resistance forces completely and annex Cambodia, establish an Indochinese Federation, and further their strategy of aggression and expansion in this region.

Thus, Nguyen Co Thach's recent statement did not mean that the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have softened or changed their aggressive and expansionist stand. Our Cambodian patriotic resistance forces are well aware of these perfidious maneuvers of the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors. We hold that if Vietnam had really abandoned its design to annex Cambodia, it would not have sent more troops to Cambodia. If it had really abandoned its design on Cambodia, it would have respected the six UN resolutions and withdrawn its aggressor troops totally and unconditionally from Cambodia to facilitate the Cambodia people's self-determination through universal, free, and secret elections supervised by the United Nations. Seeing through this perfidious maneuver of the Vietnamese aggressors, all our Cambodian patriotic forces rejected it as soon as it was uttered by the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors. As a matter of fact, Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said on 20 August that he would not meet Heng Samrin or any other Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh. On the same day, CGDK Prime Minister Son Sann refused to meet Hun Sen, the Vietnamese puppet in Phnom Penh.

Therefore, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors' maneuver to undermine the CGDK has been dealt another shameful defeat. The three CGDK groups agree that they must fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to prevent them from resorting to any maneuvers to redress their current difficult situation. We must fight and strangle them more tightly until they are compelled to respect the six UN resolutions.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN'S STATEMENT ON ARRIVAL IN SENEGAL

BK050247 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
4 Aug 85

[Report on statement on arrival in Dakar, Senegal, by Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean Vice President in charge of foreign affairs—date not given]

[Text] The Democratic Kampuchean delegation is very happy to convey, during this visit to Dakar, the fraternal salutation of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodon Sihanouk to the valiant and fraternal Senegalese people, the government, and to His Excellency Abdou Diouf, the famous president of Senegal. At the same time, the delegation would like to express the profound thanks of the Cambodian people and CGDK to the Republic of Senegal for its firm support in our just struggle to defend our national independence and very existence in the war of aggression and genocide waged against us by foreigners.

Thanks to the support given us by Senegal and peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world, our just struggle under the CGDK leadership has developed favorably in all respects, thus bogging down the over 200,000 Vietnamese aggressor troops and plunging the aggressors into most serious difficulties both in the international arena and in Vietnam.

During this visit to Senegal, we will exchange views on questions of common interest with our friends, particularly concerning the situation in Cambodia and in Southeast Asia where peace and security is menaced by the continuation of the aggressive war in Cambodia. We are confident that our discussions will be beneficial to the settlement of the Cambodian problem on the basis of the UN resolutions on Cambodia which, for almost 7 years now, have called for a total and unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from Cambodia and free elections in Cambodia under UN supervision in order to let the Cambodian people decide their own destiny.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK'S MESSAGE THANKING CAMEROON PRESIDENT

BK060422 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
5 Aug 85

["Text" of 2 August message of thanks from Democratic Kampuchean President
Norodom Sihanouk to Cameroon President Paul Biya]

[Text] To His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon,
Yaounde, Cameroon:

Your Excellency, the president of the republic: I would like to express most
profound thanks to Your Excellency for your kindness toward the Cambodian
people and myself in giving firm support to our struggle for national liberation
and for giving me a beautiful bronze statue.

I wish Your Excellency happiness. Please accept my highest, fraternal regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

Beijing, 2 August 1985

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON PEOPLE'S OPPOSITION TO SRV AGGRESSION

BK070537 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
6 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "The Growing Movement Among Cambodian People and Soldiers To Revolt and Kill the Vietnamese Soldiers They Have Been Forced To Serve Reflects the Cambodian People's Fury Toward the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] During the almost 7 years of their war of aggression in Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have done their best to set up puppet state authorities—political and military—to conceal their activities to exterminate the Cambodian race. The Vietnamese have used deceitful political maneuvers and threats to forcefully draft our Cambodian people and youths to serve as soldiers, militiamen, and state authorities at various levels. However, for most of the past 7 years the Vietnamese have not succeeded in setting up anything, neither puppet state authorities nor a puppet army.

This is because every Cambodian opposes the Vietnamese and categorically refuses to be a Vietnamese servant. Cambodians oppose the Vietnamese right from the time they are drafted. Once drafted, the Cambodian people oppose and protest against the Vietnamese in every form. This year, the 7th, in particular, the movement by Cambodian soldiers and militiamen to revolt and desert the Vietnamese they had been forced to serve in order to join our people in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors is gaining momentum and is growing more vigorous than at any other time. And this movement is everywhere, from the village and commune levels in district and provincial seats and major townships to Phnom Penh, which is the den of the Vietnamese. Our people and Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese have revolted and turned their guns against the Vietnamese aggressors.

On 5 July, between Pram Damnoem and Kbal Cham villages in Puok District, Siem Reap Province, Cambodian soldiers forced to serve the Vietnamese mutinied against Vietnamese soldiers who were robbing our people. The Cambodian soldiers killed 20 and wounded 37 enemy soldiers for a total of 57 casualties. On 12 July, on the south Sisophon battlefield, 45 Cambodian soldiers deserted the Vietnamese and returned home. On 15 July, people in Phnom Penh united and killed a Vietnamese enemy and wounded two others who were plundering our people's property.

These are just some examples. Apart from this, there are the movement by our people to kill the Vietnamese and the movement by our soldiers to kill the Vietnamese and flee with their weapons to join our army and guerrillas. Such incidents occur almost daily. What are the causes of the current vigorous opposition of the Cambodian people and Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese?

1. These people have had enough of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators. They still remember this annexation of our Kampuchea Kraom [former Cambodian territory in south Vietnam] by Vietnam. Now they are witnessing all kinds of barbarous and savage acts of the Vietnamese to exterminate and starve our people, plunder the resources of our nation and people, and draft hundreds of thousands of our people to build roads and clear forests in western Cambodia, a malaria-infested area. Many of our people have most tragically perished from disease, mines, explosions, and starvation. Furthermore, our people are furious to see the Vietnamese bringing in hundreds of thousands, even millions, of Vietnamese nationals to settle in our villages and districts and expel our people to seek refuge in areas without water and places where the land cannot be cultivated. Apart from this, the Vietnamese have dug canals to gradually annex our Cambodian territory along the border with Vietnam, for example, in the border areas of Kompong Cham, Kratie, Svay Rieng, and Takeo Provinces. All this has angered the Cambodians to the point they cannot stand it any longer, and they have revolted against the Vietnamese enemy.

2. Currently, our national army and guerrillas are carrying out vigorous activities against the Vietnamese everywhere, particularly in areas inside Cambodia. This has encouraged our people and Cambodian soldiers who have been forced to serve the Vietnamese. They are comforted, have firm confidence in our army and guerrillas, and can rely on our army and guerrillas. Therefore, they dare to rise up against the Vietnamese enemy to safeguard their lives and for the survival of the Cambodian nation and race.

This shows that the Vietnamese enemy has no hold on Cambodian soldiers and the Cambodian people. The situation in every field is getting worse for the Vietnamese. Because of our increasingly vigorous attacks against them everywhere and the frequent revolts by the Cambodian people and Cambodian soldiers and militiamen forced to serve them, the Vietnamese will certainly be defeated and chased out of Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VONADK--KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO SINGAPORE MINISTER

BK100543 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Aug 85

[7 August greetings message from Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, to His Excellency Suppiah Dhanabalan, foreign minister of the Republic of Singapore]

[Text] Your Excellency, on the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Singapore, I have the honor and am very elated to send my warmest greetings to you. May Your Excellency enjoy the best of health, happiness, and victories. May the Republic of Singapore and the Singapore people enjoy progress and happiness.

I also wish that the Government of the Republic of Singapore, which is an important member of ASEAN, scores new victories in the construction of its nation as well as in its noble efforts to preserve and defend peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

I take this opportunity to express once again my profound gratitude to Your Excellency and through you to the fraternal Singapore Government and people for their noble and firm assistance and support for the correct and just cause of the Cambodian people for the survival of their nation and for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia under the leadership of the CGDK. I am confident that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples will develop further.

Would Your Excellency accept my highest considerations.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 7 August 1985

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

DK AMBASSADOR TO UN DISCUSSES SITUATION

BK100737 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 9 Aug 85

[Text] On 6 August, Thiounn Prasith, DK permanent representative at the United Nations, talked to important reporters about the situation in Cambodia and the direction to resolve the Cambodian problem. He pointed out that Democratic Kampuchea's stand is to resolve the issue politically by combining military struggle with diplomacy to check various perfidious maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors. He said that before the opening of the next UN General Assembly, the Vietnamese aggressors will have many tricks up their sleeves but these will fail. The international community will certainly continue to provide assistance and support to Democratic Kampuchea in the United Nations just as in previous years because it realizes that Vietnam is the aggressor and Cambodia the victim. He said that currently, there are great changes on the Cambodian battlefield despite the large-scale Vietnamese offensive. Compared to 1979, the situation on the Cambodian battlefield is in favor of the Democratic Kampuchean resistance forces.

Currently, the DK National Army is carrying out activities to attack the Vietnamese aggressors by implementing a common strategy which is in accordance with the real situation on the battlefield. Reporters expressed joy and agreement with Thiounn Prasith's statement which confirms the truth.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON NEED FOR UNITY TO FIGHT VIETNAMESE

BK100622 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
9 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "Facing the Current Danger of Losing Our National Identity, It Is Necessary for All Cambodian People To Unite and Raise Aloft the Banner of Struggle to Fight Tenaciously the Vietnamese Aggressors To Save Our Nation and People"]

[Text] Our entire Cambodian people are aware of Vietnam's swallowing of our territory throughout history. Kampuchea Kroom, which had been a major part of our Cambodia, was completely swallowed by Vietnam by the 19th century. Since then, the Vietnamese have continued to steal our islands and parts of our territory along the border.

The Vietnamese have also claimed that some areas of our country and some islands belonged to them. We have always remembered these historic events with regret and sorrow. The Le Duan Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and annex Cambodia. During the past nearly 7 years, they have made every effort to Vietnamize Cambodia, with every means available.

First, the Le Duan Vietnamese have massacred the Cambodian people by using all criminal means. They have used conventional and chemical weapons—as well as famine—to kill our people. They have forced hundreds of thousands of Cambodians to die in Western Cambodia. They have stolen and robbed our people. They have also oppressed our people. Millions of Cambodians have died since Vietnam's aggression. The survivors have suffered tremendously. All of this is unprecedented in Cambodian history.

Second, the Le Duan Vietnamese have sent many more of their nationals to settle in our Cambodian territory. The Vietnamese nationals have stolen our people's fertile lands such as around the Tonle Sap Lake, along the Mekong and the Bassac Rivers, as well as other fertile zones in Kompong Cham, Kratie, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot Provinces and so on. There are many more Vietnamese nationals in important towns such as Phnom Penh, Kompong Som, and the provincial seats of Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Takeo, and Kampot Provinces. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors plan to reduce the Cambodian population and increase the number of their nationals in Cambodia. The Vietnamese have projected that within a period of time there will be many more of their nationals than Cambodian people in Cambodia. At that time,

the Vietnamese will be able to swallow the Cambodian territory as they did with Kampuchea Kraom. Furthermore, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have forced our people to dig canals for them. They have concluded various treaties with their lackeys in Phnom Penh in order to take away some parts of our territory, such as the border areas in Kratie, Svay Rieng, and Takeo Provinces.

Third, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have spread their traditions in Cambodian society. They have forced the Cambodian people, particularly children, to learning Vietnamese language. Moreover, they have asked Cambodian men to marry Vietnamese women. This plan has been aimed at Vietnamizing Cambodia over time as the Vietnamese did with Kampuchea Kraom. At that time, the Cambodian territory, people, traditions, and language will be Vietnamized.

Therefore, the danger from Vietnam's aggression is very serious for our Cambodian nation and nationality. The Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors and expansionists are very stubborn, arrogant, and savage. They do not care about international law and condemnation by the international community. The UN General Assembly adopted resolutions during its six previous sessions—with an increasing majority—calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw all troops from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people determine their own destiny.

The Hanoi Vietnamese have completely ignored these UN resolutions. They have pursued their aggressive and genocidal war against the Cambodian people with more criminal, barbarous, and fascist means. They have attempted to swallow our Cambodia to fulfill their criminal ambitions.

Faced with the danger of losing our national identity to the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who are very stubborn and ignore international laws, it is necessary for Cambodian people of all political ideologies and social strata living inside and outside the country to unite under the leadership of the CGDK. Our Cambodian nation cannot be liberated and safeguarded unless our Cambodian people more vigorously pursue our struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. Our Cambodian nation and people have appealed to us to pursue this struggle.

Although the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are very stubborn and have staged many poisonous maneuvers against us, we will be able to unite with one another and struggle against the aggressors until they are all driven out of our beloved fatherland as long as all of us consider our national interests sacred.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN TALKS WITH MAURITANIAN PRESIDENT

BK120645 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
11 Aug 85

[Text] His Excellency Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, chairman of the National Salvation Committee and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, most cordially and warmly received Vice President Khieu Samphan on 5 August 1985. On this occasion, His Excellency the president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania expressed deep sympathy with, and reaffirmed unswerving support for, the just cause of the Cambodian people's struggle. This is clear proof of the great friendship and active solidarity linking our two peoples and nations--Cambodia and Mauritania--which both cherish peace, independence, and justice.

Vice President Khieu Samphan also conveyed the warm greetings and profound gratitude of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, of CGDK, and of the Cambodian people to His Excellency President Taya.

On the same occasion, Vice President Khieu Samphan, on behalf of the Cambodian people and CGDK, heartily thanked the fraternal Mauritanian people, who, under the talented leadership of President Taya, are struggling against various crises caused by the world's economic crisis and the prolonged drought. Vice President Khieu Samphan also expressed his sincerest wishes that the admirable efforts of the fraternal Mauritanian people will achieve success and win the complete understanding and support of the international community in the interest of peace and security. Historically, he said, Mauritania is a land where civilizations converged. He expressed great satisfaction with the success of the great national union policy and the open-door policy of foreign cooperation that the Military Committee for National Salvation, headed by President Taya, is pursuing.

On this occasion, Vice President Khieu Samphan briefed the Mauritanian President on new developments in the Cambodian people's struggle. Vice President Khieu Samphan stated: Five months after Vietnam's offensive in the Western border region of Cambodia, the world has seen that the Vietnamese aggressors cannot crush the Cambodian resistance forces. For the past 2 years, our Cambodian resistance forces have been conducting activities in the five provinces surrounding Tonle Sap Lake and are presently continuing these activities more vigorously. At the same time, our Cambodian resistance forces have been intensifying guerrilla activities in the five districts adjacent to Phnom Penh City and have even conducted guerrilla raids into Phnom Penh City itself.

Regarding the stand of the CGDK on the settlement of the Cambodian issue, Vice President Khieu Samphan informed His Excellency President Taya that, based on successive UN Resolutions, the CGDK is prepared to seek all means to resolve the Cambodian question politically in order to allow Vietnam to withdraw all the aggressive forces from Cambodia. For this reason, we do not reject talks with Vietnam and support the latest ASEAN proposals for proximity talks with Vietnam. However, if Vietnam stubbornly continues its war of aggression against Cambodia, the Cambodian people have no choice but to continue their struggle until Vietnam agrees to a political settlement and withdraw its aggressive forces from Cambodia.

His Excellency President Taya expressed admiration at the development of the Cambodian people's struggle and affirmed to Vice President Khieu Samphan the unswerving support of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania for the Cambodian people's struggle.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK COMMENTS ON DK SEAT AT UNITED NATIONS

BK150426 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
14 Aug 85

[Station commentary: "We Hope That This Year the International Community Will Support More Vigorously Democratic Kampuchea's Seat at the United Nations"]

[Text] The entire international community has clearly realized that, with the complete support and assistance of the Soviet Union, the Hanoi Vietnamese sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to attack and annex Democratic Kampuchea, which is an independent, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned state and a legitimate member of the United Nations. This aggression has been a gross and flagrant violation of the principles of international law and the UN Charter.

During the past nearly 7 years, the Hanoi Vietnamese have not limited themselves to killing Cambodians. They have intensified their violations and shelling of Thai territory, causing bloody clashes with the Thai Army. These Vietnamese violations have caused many dead and wounded among the Thai population as well as serious damage to their belongings. Moreover, thousands of Thai have been forced to leave their houses and villages to take refuge in safer areas deep inside Thai territory. This has made the situation along the Cambodian-Thai border more tense. Vietnam's aggression in Cambodia and its violations of Thai territory have seriously threatened peace and stability in Southeast Asia. They have also seriously damaged peace, stability, and order in the whole world.

The Cambodian people's struggle under the leadership of the CGDK against the Vietnamese aggressors for the defense of their independence and sovereignty and the survival of their race has been a just act. This struggle has not been waged only to safeguard the Cambodian nation, but it has also been a concrete contribution to the defense of peace and stability in the entire region. The Cambodian people's struggle has also defended the principles of international law, the UN Charter, and order in the whole world. Therefore, the support for the Cambodian people's just struggle and for the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations is not only a just and wise act but also a defense of the principles of international law and the UN Charter. This support is the duty of all UN members so that the aggressors and expansionists cannot violate and trample upon the principles of international law and the UN Charter as they wish. Thus, the Cambodian problem is not an [words indistinct] struggle between the aggressors who have destroyed the principles of international law

and the UN Charter and the forces defending these principles for peace, stability, and order throughout the world. For this reason, at all UN General Assembly sessions, the voices supporting Democratic Kampuchea's seat have increased every year—from 71 to 79. The UN General Assembly even supported Democratic Kampuchea's seat without voting.

At this year's session of the UN General Assembly, we hope that all peace- and justice-loving countries throughout the world support more vigorously the legitimate seat of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations to defend the UN Charter and enhance the role of the United Nations, which is the highest world organization, so that it will be more effective in accordance with the successive appeals by the UN secretary general to strengthen the role of the United Nations.

The principles of international law and the UN Charter cannot be defended, and the role of the United Nations cannot be enhanced and strengthened unless everybody unites against aggression and expansion and firmly supports the just struggle against the aggressors and expansionists.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

VODK ON KHIEU SAMPHAN'S SIERRA LEONE VISIT

BK170417 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Aug 85

[Text] DK Vice President in Charge of Foreign Affairs Khieu Samphan and the CGDK delegation he headed arrived in Freetown on 11 August for a friendly visit to the Republic of Sierra Leone. During this visit, Vice President Khieu Samphan and the CGDK delegation were received successively by Sierra Leonean President Siaka Stevens and General Minah, general secretary and leader of the All People's Congress Party. The Sierra Leonean leaders affirmed their support for and sympathy with the Cambodian people's just struggle against foreign aggression. They also expressed satisfaction at the pleasing progress of the bonds of friendship and solidarity between Sierra Leone and Democratic Kampuchea.

It should be noted that General Minah has just been named by an All People's Congress Party meeting as presidential candidate in the presidential election next October. The current president, who is 80 years old, has decided to relinquish his power.

Vice President Khieu Samphan and the CGDK delegation reiterated the profound gratitude of the Cambodian people and the CGDK to the Republic of Sierra Leone for officially recognizing the CGDK under the leadership of DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk. Vice President Khieu Samphan and the CGDK delegation met with Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma, the first and second vice presidents of the Republic of Sierra Leone, and the mayor of Freetown.

During a dinner hosted in honor of Vice President Khieu Samphan and the CGDK delegation, Vice President Minah stressed: We in Sierra Leone have been following with high interest the developments taking place in your country, particularly during the present decade. During this period your country has suffered from aggression by foreigners who seek to control the destiny of your people. Nevertheless, you have had successes in opposing their attacks and have preserved your national sovereignty. Like people in other regions of the world, the Cambodian people wish to live in peace, free from foreign occupation, in order to develop their country. In this spirit, we support the resolution of the international conference on Cambodia held in New York in 1981 which, reaffirmed the inalienable right of all states to their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. I am convinced that all peace-loving countries the world over will join us in calling for an end to external interference in order to allow the Cambodian people an opportunity to settle the current deadlocked situation.

After Sierra Leone, our DK delegation will visit the Republic of the Ivory Coast on 17 August.

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

REPORT ON KHIEU SAMPHAN VISIT TO SIERRA LEONE

Samphan Honored

BK191249 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Aug 85

[Text] Sierra Leone Vice President Minah hosted a grand banquet for Vice President Khieu Samphan and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation on the night of 12 August.

In his welcoming speech, Vice President Minah said: We in Sierra Leone have been following with high interest the developments taking place in your country, particularly during the present decade. During this period, your country has suffered from foreign aggressors seeking to control your people's destiny. Nevertheless, you have succeeded in opposing their aggressive acts and have preserved your nation. Like people in other regions of the world, the Cambodian people wish to live in peace, free from foreign interference, in order to develop their country. We support the resolution of the International Conference on Cambodia held in 1981, which reaffirmed the inalienable right of all states to their sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. I am convinced that all peace- and justice-loving countries the world over will join us in calling for an end to external interference in order to allow the Cambodian people an opportunity to settle their problems themselves.

In his reply, Vice President Khieu Samphan expressed, on behalf of the CGDK, profound thanks to President Siaka Stevens and the government and people of Sierra Leone for their noble support given to the Cambodian people in their just struggle. He said: In supporting the just struggle of the Cambodian people, the Republic of Sierra Leone has shown its respect for and defense of the UN Charter and the principles of nonalignment and international law. This clearly attests to your country's traditional policy of having good relations with all neighboring countries, forging friendship with all nations and peoples, and not being enemy to any country. Our people and the CGDK will never forget this historic contribution of the Republic of Sierra Leone to the Cambodian people's just struggle for the survival of their nation and civilization.

The banquet proceeded in a warmest and most cordial atmosphere.

General Momoh Greeting

BK190752 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Aug 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 12 August, General Joseph Momoh, general secretary and leader of the All People's Congress Party, received Vice President Khieu Samphan and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation. General Momoh extended a warm welcome to Vice President Khieu Samphan and the Democratic Kampuchean delegation. Vice President Khieu Samphan informed General Momoh that Cambodia, a small country, is being victimized by Vietnamese aggression. The general listened attentively to the briefing on the development of our people's struggle on the battlefield. He expressed profound sympathy with our Cambodian people and reaffirmed his support for the just struggle of our Cambodian people and the CGDK.

The general has just been named by the All People's Congress Party as presidential candidate in the presidential election next October in the place of President Nika Stevens who is now 80 years old and whose term will end this year.

Vice President Khieu Samphan hailed the political stability in the Republic of Sierra Leone.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETINGS TO INDONESIAN COUNTERPART

BK170642 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 16 Aug 85

[12 August national day greetings message from DK Vice President Khieu Samphan
to Indonesian counterpart Gen Umar Wirahadikusumah]

[Text] To His Excellency Gen Umar Wirahadikusumah, vice president of the
Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta

Excellency: On the propitious occasion of the 40th anniversary of independence
of the Republic of Indonesia, I feel particularly honored and glad to extend
to you my warmest congratulations and best wishes for your best health,
happiness, and success and for the prosperity and happiness of the Indonesian
people and their republic under the talented leadership of President Suharto.
I also wish the government of the Republic of Indonesia, an important member
of ASEAN, more success in national construction as well as in the noble endeavor
of safeguarding and preserving peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia
and the world.

I take this excellent opportunity to express profound gratitude to you and,
through you, to the government and people of Indonesia for your noble and
consistent support for the correct and just cause of the Cambodian people's
struggle for national survival and for an independent, peaceful, neutral, and
nonaligned Cambodia under the leadership of the CGDK.

I am convinced that the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation
between our two countries and peoples will further develop.

Please accept my highest regards.

Democratic Kampuchea, 12 August 1985

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of
foreign affairs

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK'S MESSAGE TO INDONESIA'S SUHARTO

BK190626 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Aug 85

[15 August message from Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in Beijing to Indonesian President Suharto on Indonesian national day]

[Text] To His Excellency Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia:

Your Excellency, on the 40th glorious anniversary of the liberation of Indonesia, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to express warmest congratulations and wishes for your own happiness and the happiness and prosperity of the valiant Indonesian people under your renowned leadership which has brought a rapid progress in every field in building the nation. On this happy occasion, I would like to express once again profound gratitude to you for your kindness toward the Cambodian people and myself and for your firm support for our struggle for national liberation.

Mr President, please accept my highest consideration.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] Beijing, 15 August 1985

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK SUPPORTS NAMIBIAN PEOPLE'S STRUGGLE

EK260534 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
25 Aug 85

[Text] On 22 August, Democratic Kampuchean President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk sent a message to His Excellency (Noel Sinclair), provisional chairman of the UN Council for Namibia, voicing the full support and fraternal solidarity of the Cambodian people and CGDK for the Namibian people's just struggle on the occasion of Namibia day. The message said, among other things:

Mr Chairman: On the occasion of Namibia day, I extend my warmest greetings to you and the UN Council for Namibia.

While preparing to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the United Nations and the 25th anniversary of the implementation of the statement on granting independence to countries and peoples under colonialism, it is most appropriate and imperative for all of us to double our efforts to end the illegal control of Namibia by the South African regime and to reiterate our firm support and fraternal solidarity for the Namibian people's just struggle waged under the leadership of SWAPO for their sacred right to self-determination and for freedom and independence of a unified Namibia.

The CGDK totally agrees with world public opinion and the resolutions of the UN Security Council and UN General Assembly in support of UN Security Council Resolution No 435/1978 which stated that the UN plan for Namibia's independence is the sole basis for solving the Namibian problem through peaceful means.

We would like to express our respect for His Excellency Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, who has made great efforts to implement Resolution No 435/1978 of the UN Security Council.

On this occasion, we wish to express our great concern and discontent over the intensification of barbarous acts in South Africa where hundreds of innocent people have been killed and thousands of black people have been jailed following the declaration of a state of emergency by the South African regime on 20 July.

The Cambodian people and the CGDK strongly condemn these criminal acts. Together with the world community, we demand that the Pretoria regime immediately end this state of emergency and inhuman racist policy. We also demand that the South African regime immediately release all political prisoners who fight against racist policy and, like all the black people, want to live in a democratic society free from racial discrimination.

In conclusion, I wish the UN Council for Namibia success in its noble mission, thus enabling Namibia to obtain its independence and become a UN member country. This will enhance the prestige and honor of this world body.

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

SIHANOUK GREETINGS MESSAGE TO ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU

BK240428 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Aug 85

[DK President Norodom Sihanouk's greetings message to Romanian President
Ceaurescu, dated 21 August in Beijing]

[Text] On the occasion of the glorious national day of the Socialist Republic
of Romania, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name,
I would like to extend to you my best congratulations and warm greetings for
your own happiness, for the prosperity of the valiant Romanian people, and for
the all-sided development of Romania's socialist construction under your famous
leadership.

Please, Mr President of the republic, accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea

[Dated] Beijing, 21 August 1985

CSO: 4212/96

13 September 1985

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

KHIEU SAMPHAN MESSAGE TO ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK250610 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Aug 85

[DK Vice President Khieu Samphan's Greetings Message to Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, dated 20 August]

[Text] To Your Excellency Stefan Andrei, foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest:

Your Excellency: On the glorious occasion of the liberation of Romania, I am very happy to extend to Your Excellency warmest greetings and best wishes for your happiness and the prosperity of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Availing myself of this auspicious occasion, I would like to express profound thanks for the sympathy and support that the Socialist Republic of Romania has given our Cambodian people in their just struggle waged under the leadership of the CGDK for the survival of our nation against foreign aggression and occupation.

I am confident that the friendly relations and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will further strengthen and develop. Please, Your Excellency, accept my highest regards.

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president for foreign affairs

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 20 August 1985

CSO: 4212/96

COALITION GOVERNMENT OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

BRIEFS

CAMBODIAN SOLDIERS DESERT—On 27 July, in Veun Sai District, Ratanakiri Province, 30 Cambodian soldiers deserted the Vietnamese enemy and returned home. They deserted because they were angry with the Vietnamese soldiers who plunder, rob, and massacre our people daily in a savage and brutal manner. [Excerpt] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Aug 85]

IENG THIRITH TO EGYPT—During her visit in Cairo, Egypt, on 30 July, Ieng Thirith, general secretary of Democratic Kampuchea's Foreign Ministry, held talks with (Makub), chairman of the Egyptian People's Assembly. On behalf of the Egyptian Government, the chairman of the Egyptian People's Assembly reaffirmed the Egyptian Government's continued support for the Cambodian people's struggle, led by the CGDK, against the Vietnamese aggressors. Talking about the Cambodian people's legitimate rights, he said the CGDK has every right to occupy its seat at the United Nations and in other international organizations. The Egyptian side also demanded that the Vietnamese aggressors withdraw from Cambodia to restore peace to the country by letting the Cambodian people decide their own destiny without outside interference. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 2 Aug 85]

VIETNAMESE MILITARY RECRUITMENT—On 22 July, inhabitants in Phnum Sruoch District of Kompong Speu Province demonstrated against Vietnamese recruitment. They demanded that the Vietnamese administrators in Phnum Sruoch district halt stop forcing their husbands, sons, and relatives to serve in the army to fight and die in place of the Vietnamese. They demanded that the Vietnamese aggressors send their husbands, sons, and relatives back home immediately so that they can earn a living to support their parents, wives, and children. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 12 Aug 85]

VONADK SAYS DRAFTEES 'FREED'—Kompong Chhnang battlefield: On 13 August, a company of Vietnamese soldiers rounded up 30 people in Da and Chranok communes in Kompong Leng District. However, the Vietnamese were ambushed by our forces, which killed two enemy soldiers. We seized an AK and an AR-15 and freed the 30 draftees. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Aug 85]

PRC REJECTS SRV TALKS—On 21 August, a PRC Foreign Ministry spokesman rejected the Hanoi authorities' proposal on PRC-SRV talks. The spokesman said that this is just the old practice by Vietnam, that is, while clamoring about withdrawing its troops from Cambodia by this or that year, in actual deed, Vietnam still occupies Cambodia and desires to annex Cambodia forever. The spokesman stressed that if the Hanoi authorities really want to solve the Cambodian problem and to have good relations with China, they should immediately withdraw all their aggressor troops from Cambodia. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Aug 85]

TEACHERS ARRESTED—On 4 August, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors arrested and tortured two male and one female teachers in Chhuk District. After interrogation, the teachers were sent to prison in Kampot. During questioning, the teachers were asked why they did not teach in accordance with the program set by Vietnamese experts, such as praising Ho Chi Minh and the Vietnamese Army and extolling Vietnamese socialism, culture, and civilization in Indochina. When other teachers and students' parents demanded the release of the three teachers, the Vietnamese threatened to imprison everyone protesting, accusing them of siding with the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and opposing the Vietnamese education program. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors imprison not only ordinary people but even teachers who have been forced to serve them. This has angered other teachers who pledge to seek every means to oppose the Vietnamese and demand the release of the three arrested teachers. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 25 Aug 85]

CSO: 4212/96

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KAMPUCHEA

RADIO REPORTS ON DEFENSE WORKS IN CAMBODIA

BK191535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Article by (Bui Van Bong): "Standing Firm On The Nam Sai Stream"]

[Excerpts] Nam Sai is the name of a stream that flows from east of Poipet to the northern part of Pailin. The other side of the stream is land that belongs to the two Thai provinces of Prachin Buri and Chanthaburi and this side of the stream is land that lies in the western part of Battambang Province, Cambodia.

We traveled from Ta Sanh, Nam Sai, to the battlefields of the Battambang provincial army and militia forces through the jungles of Phnom Malai to deliver rice and water to our troops and sent civilian laborers to build the border defense line and forest workers to exploit timber. The mountains and jungles of Phnom Malai now resound with shouts of reliability and confidence.

Many sections of the road to the border lie in deep jungle. Without the help of tens of thousands of civilian laborers who were sent here earlier to clear the forests and open roads, we would probably not have been able to make this trip by truck. On the way to the border, our truck convoy traveled over many new road sections and bridges and passed by many observation posts ensuring the safety along various sections of this road—the road that was built with blood and sweat, with willpower and sentiment, and with friendship and national ability.

CSO: 4209/597

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET STAND ON UNDERSEA EXPLORATION SUPPORTED

BK141233 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Aug 85

[Text] The preparatory committee for an international committee on seabed management and an international tribunal on the Law of the Sea will hold a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, from 12 August to 4 September 1985 to establish a management system for the exploitation of undersea resources -- collective assets of mankind. In accordance with the stipulations of the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, the committee previously met twice in 1983.

In its earlier conferences, the socialist and developing countries struggled against the attempts of the United States and some other Western countries to sabotage the UN-SPONSORED 1982 Law of the Sea Convention in order to seize the undersea natural resources.

The current struggle is concentrated on opposing the United States and some other Western countries' individual collusion in a temporary agreement on 3 August 1984. This temporary agreement is designed to divide among themselves the most promising undersea areas. Whereas, the UN-SPONSORED 1982 Law of the Sea Convention stipulates that the seabed and all those natural resources therein are the collective assets of mankind and that all exploration and exploitation activities therein must be subjected to the unified control of an international committee on seabed management if the common interests of all nations are to be guaranteed.

This move by the United States and some Western countries runs counter to the stipulations of the Law of the Sea Convention and undermines mutually-beneficial cooperation between nations involved in undersea exploration, thus harming the interests of other countries.

Taking another step forward in this illegal move, the U.S. Government recently issued licenses permitting its corporations to conduct exploration for natural resources in various international seabed areas of the Pacific. This is a dangerous move to continue the policy of undermining the convention -- a brazen violation of the functions and authorities of the Preparatory Committee established by the UN-SPONSORED law of the Sea Convention -- and to deliberately seize the natural resources in international seabed areas.

It is necessary for socialist and developing countries to closely cooperate and resolve to struggle to stop the illegal move of the United States and some other

Western countries so as to ensure that the use and exploitation of the sea are for peace and the common interests of all mankind.

Regarding the illegal issuance of permits by the United States as mentioned earlier, the Soviet Union, through a statement released by TASS on 5 June 1985, has exposed, sternly condemned, and declared against these unlawful acts.

The Vietnamese people fully support the Soviet stand on this issue.

CSO: 4209/582-F

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE DUC THO INTERVIEWED BY ASAHI REPORTER

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 6, Jun 85 pp 7-15

[Interview with Le Duc Tho, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, by Ikawa Kazuhisa, special correspondent, on 9 April 1985 in Ho Chi Minh City: "From the Paris Agreement to Vietnam's Major Internal and External Problems"]

[Text]

Question: What is the most important factor leading to Vietnam's victory in 1975?

Answer: There were two main factors. First of all, it was a correct assessment of the situation, both on our side and on the enemy's. Only through a correct assessment of the situation were we able to work out correct lines and policies, map out adequate plans and take appropriate actions. In a word, to chart a correct political line. That was the first factor. The second factor was our military line and military art. The military line had to agree with the political line. The former is correct only when the latter is correct. Our military line and art resulted from the summing up of our experience in the war of resistance against the French colonialists and were later creatively enriched during the anti-US war. These were the most important and decisive factors that brought victory to our war of resistance against US aggression, for national salvation.

Question: When was for you the most difficult period and what helped you overcome the difficulties?

Answer: The most difficult thing is to know how to start a war and how to end it in the most judicious manner. Hardly had we defeated the French colonialists when the American imperialists began their intervention in Vietnam. At that moment the question was when we should start the war of resistance. Later, to end it we had to go through two stages. The Paris Agreement marked the

end of the first stage with the expulsion of the US forces from South Vietnam. The second stage saw the complete overthrow of the Saigon puppet administration. We were able to win because we knew how to start and end the war in the most judicious way. In order to do so, at each moment we had to examine the situation on our side, on the enemy's and in the world arena. The situation in each period must be correctly evaluated. This is difficult work. The violence of the war, the bombings, shelling, etc., also caused difficulties, but these were not the main ones.

Question: Was the offensive at Tet of the year Mau Than (1968) aimed at overthrowing the Saigon administration?

Answer: At Tet of the year Mau Than, we attacked the enemy simultaneously in all three regions: the plains, the mountains and the cities, using all three categories of armed forces: the regular forces, the regional troops, and the militia. We waged a people's war. We launched large military units on the cities while also attacking other regions. The enemy were fought everywhere through the concerted action of our three kinds of armed forces. When launching offensives against the cities, we envisaged two possibilities. First alternative: the enemy might collapse and negotiations would begin. Second alternative: although not collapsing, the enemy might suffer such tremendous losses that they were forced to negotiate. The offensive of Tet Mau Than inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy and weakened their fight-

ing will. It was then that we took the initiative in proposing the holding of talks. The enemy had to accept our proposal. The negotiations lasted five years. During this period of time, we continued to fight the enemy and compelled them to deescalate the war. In the end, the conflict was settled successfully for us.

Question: What was the greatest difficulty at the Paris negotiations? What were the problems they dealt with?

Answer: Because the Paris negotiations reflected the fierce and violent situation on the battlefield, they were protracted and tense. You asked me, What was the greatest difficulty? There were two problems: the military and the political. In the military field, the US demanded that our troops be pulled out of South Vietnam. For our part, we insisted that US and satellite forces leave South Vietnam while our own forces would remain there. In the political field, we demanded that Nguyen Van Thieu resign and free elections be held in South Vietnam. On the contrary, the US wanted to maintain Nguyen Van Thieu in power. These were the two main problems, which created the most tension; the others were but secondary ones. In the last analysis, we demanded that the US and its satellites respect Vietnam's independence, sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity and withdraw their troops from South Vietnam. The US had to agree to this, together with the continued stationing of our armed forces in South Vietnam. In our view, Vietnam being one nation our troops are to remain in our country. Where indeed could they be withdrawn? This concession by the US was fundamental, because once the US and satellite troops had pulled out of South Vietnam, there would be no prop left for the puppet forces to lean on. So a drastic change occurred in the balance of forces. Nguyen Van Thieu was mad with anger when he saw that his allies' forces were to be withdrawn while North Vietnamese troops would remain in South Vietnam. He said that his army had lost most support. Since the US had made concessions in the military field, we showed some flexibility in the political field. We no longer insisted on Thieu's immediate resignation but demanded a full exercise of democratic liberties and the organization of free

general elections in South Vietnam. We believed that even if Thieu should resign another US agent would replace him. Moreover, since the military balance of forces had been fundamentally altered, no puppet administration could remain firmly in place. The above explains why the negotiations were difficult and dragged on. Finally, we came out victorious, i.e. the US and satellite forces were driven out of South Vietnam, and favourable conditions created for overthrowing the puppet administration later.

Question: It has been said by some that due to US and Chinese pressure, you were obliged to accept concessions regarding Laos and Kampuchea? Is that correct?

Answer: Mr Kissinger told me time and again that the Vietnam question should be settled along with the Lao and the Kampuchean questions. Each time, I answered that from the outset the parties had agreed that the conference was to be called the "Paris Conference on Vietnam" and so would have nothing to do with Laos and Kampuchea. I also told Mr Kissinger that there were no Vietnamese troops in Laos and Kampuchea, and that, therefore, the conference would not have to deal with the Lao and Kampuchean questions. So the Paris Agreement was exclusively devoted to Vietnam. As regards the Lao question, the Lao parties would later hold talks among them to seek a settlement. We could not settle it on behalf of the Lao. The same was true for the Kampuchean question. At that time, Pol Pot was still friendly with us. He did not agree to start negotiations. Kampuchea continued to fight and we helped it to do so after the signing of the Paris Agreement. Without our assistance, it would be difficult for Pol Pot to win victory in Kampuchea. With his forces alone he could not win. After the Paris Agreement, supply transport destined for Kampuchea on the Ho Chi Minh Trail increased dozens of times over, I should say. It was thanks to this that victory came in Kampuchea. This assistance was not in violation of the Paris Agreement because the latter contained no provision regarding Laos and Kampuchea. It can be said that throughout the 200 years of US history, the US never had to sign an accord like the Paris Agreement. It was indeed a big failure for the US.

Question: What do you think of Dr. Kissinger? Personally, I have serious doubts about the high opinion of him in Japan.

Comrade Le Duc Tho: I don't know what opinion the Japanese public had of Mr Kissinger. Would you tell me?

Mr Ikawa Kazuhisa: In my country, Mr Kissinger was held in high esteem. His memoirs were widely published. He was regarded as an intelligent and talented man. My own assessment of him is different.

Comrade Le Duc Tho: What is it?

Mr Ikawa Kazuhisa: It is difficult to say. In my view, Mr Kissinger does not have a strategic mind; he is only apt to solve concrete questions? I would like to know your own opinion of Mr Kissinger.

Comrade Le Duc Tho: We are observing the same person from different positions, so we have different views of him. Having been in direct negotiation with Mr Kissinger, I think that he is just as an ordinary man. Of course, in those negotiations, he could play no trick on me, and finally he had to make the concessions I have mentioned. Naturally, this success was the result of the heroic struggle of our entire people and armed forces. Some people mistakenly thought that Mr Kissinger was a "dove"; to my mind, he was a "hawk". Only when no possibility was left to him to secure a "hawkish" solution, did he draw back and pretend to be "dovish". Essentially, he was a "hawk". He used a lot of tricks, rather cunning ones. He was intelligent and quick-minded, but this went together with perfidy. As a diplomat, he was courteous in a diplomat's way, sometimes showing a sense of humour. That's all I have to say.

Question: Please tell me about the Ho Chi Minh Campaign. In view of what situation and at what time did the Vietnamese leadership decide to overthrow the Saigon administration by military means?

Answer: First of all, I'll talk about one question Mr Kissinger mentioned in his memoirs. You must have read them. In the course of the negotiations, I analysed the military situation on the side of the US and its puppet's in South Vietnam. After I had done so, he admitted, as he wrote

In his memoirs, that the US forces were on the horns of a dilemma. I told him: "You will fail anyway, even if you should pull all US and satellite troops out of South Vietnam and seek to 'Vietnamize the war'. Because with one million puppet soldiers and nearly half a million US troops, not counting a large part of the US Navy and Air Force, the US has not been able to defeat us. Now that the US and satellite troops have to withdraw from South Vietnam, how can you win with the puppet army alone, through what you call 'Vietnamization of the war'". In his memoirs, Mr Kissinger admitted that my analysis was a deep-going one, that it hit him in the heart and gave him a headache. However, there was no alternative. Since the US had failed, it had to leave. As a result of the US withdrawal, the balance of forces in South Vietnam would undergo a fundamental change. We knew that the US and its puppets would never implement the Paris Agreement, on the strength of the experience we had acquired with the Geneva Agreements. True enough, the US continued to help its puppets in their attempt to encroach on the liberated areas. That is why after the conclusion of the Paris Agreement, knowing that it would not be respected by the US and its puppets, we began our preparations. When these were completed, our victories in the Mekong delta, in the plains of Trung Bo, and the town of Phuoc Long, laid bare all the weaknesses of the enemy. Although it was only our local forces who were involved in the fighting, the puppets could not cope with them. What would they do facing the military strength of the whole country. Their rapid collapse was predictable. So, we correctly assessed the situation and boldly launched a lightning general offensive which liberated South Vietnam in 55 days. We chose Buon Ma Thuot for the first strike. The choice of this most appropriate and highly sensitive target went to the credit of our military art which was able to correctly determine the target of attack which would bring an important change to the situation. The fall of Buon Ma Thuot shook the whole battlefield, and the liberation of the Central Highlands paved the way for the liberation of Hue and Da Nang. After our victory in the Central Highlands and the Hue - Da Nang campaigns, we mustered all our forces to launch an offensive on

Saigon. Within a matter of days the enemy forces were totally smashed. Thus striking at the right target and making a good start would create conditions for victories on all battlefields.

Question: Did you then envisage a US comeback?

Answer: After the withdrawal of US and satellite troops from South Vietnam, we believed that a US comeback was impossible. Because the US defeat had been too serious, the American people would never allow the US Administration to send troops back to South Vietnam, but only to give some economic aid and some armaments to the puppets. The time had come for the US to leave South Vietnam. Having left South Vietnam because of defeat, the US could not come back.

Mr Kissinger visited Hanoi and went to see our History Museum. I pointed to him the four lines of verse composed by Ly Thuong Kiet, the gist of which was that Vietnam belonged to the Vietnamese: This had been clearly determined and any encroacher or invader would be doomed to defeat. Mr Ikawa, you can read these lines in our history books. When Mr Kissinger was told about them, he said: "This is Article 1 of the Paris Agreement." Whereupon I told him: "You are quite right!" This anecdote shows that Mr Kissinger himself admitted the US failure in Vietnam.

Question: It has been alleged that because of the quick collapse of the Saigon administration, your preparations in the political, economic and cultural fields for the post-liberation period were not adequate. What are the facts?

Answer: The preparations for the Spring 1975 General offensive were made very carefully and in utmost secrecy. General Van Tien Dung's leaving for Buon Ma Thuot and my going South for the Ho Chi Minh Campaign in particular were kept utterly secret. An American journalist has written about this episode. I wonder whether you have read him. He wrote that if our journey south had been known, it could have been guessed that a decisive battle was soon to be fought. Have you read this article?

Mr Ikawa Kazuhisa: I've read the book "The great Spring Victory", but not this article.

Comrade Le Duc Tho: This was written by an American, and it was quoted in the Nhan Dan daily a dozen days ago. In brief, we kept the utmost secrecy. If everything was in a bustle the adversary would know. We had to prepare for the campaign step by step and discreetly. In such conditions, we could not make complete preparations in every field.

Question: What is the greatest difficulty arising in South Vietnam after liberation? What are the greatest achievements?

Comrade Le Duc Tho: How many times have you been to South Vietnam?

Mr Ikawa Kazuhisa: I was in Saigon before and after liberation. Now I've come again.

Comrade Le Duc Tho: Since you have been here several times, you can make a comparison. What do you think of the present situation? Your assessment may be more objective.

Mr Ikawa Kazuhisa: I did not expect Ho Chi Minh City to have done so well.

Comrade Le Duc Tho: Our prime difficulty was that 30 years of war had seriously devastated our country. The North had been subjected to the US war of destruction. It can be said that many projects and innumerable houses, hospitals, schools, factories had been destroyed almost completely. South Vietnam had been thoroughly dependent on US aid before liberation. After the war, this aid was cut off. So was the Chinese aid that had been supplied to us during the war. The sequels of the war were very serious. Besides, natural disasters occurred repeatedly. On top of all this, we have had to cope with a new war provoked by China which has been going on for seven years now. Hostilities continue on our northern border and at the Kampuchea - Thailand frontier. Difficulties have been piling up; one has not been overcome when another crops up. Has any other country been facing so many difficulties? We have to resist a war of aggression while working for the rehabilitation of our country. Only ten years have elapsed; not much could be done in the way of national reconstruction. All our cadres had to carry weapons or work for the resistance; they have taken up reconstruction work only for the past ten years. Only when one keeps in mind all these difficulties will

one realize how great our achievements have been. I'll quote a few figures, and leave it to you to make further inquiries. Agriculture is now our forefront. At the time of liberation the country produced 11.5 million metric tons of food-grain or 300 kg per capita; now the output is 17 million tons or 300 kg per capita. Of course, this does not yet mean abundance for all, but it is none the less a significant achievement in agriculture. About South Vietnam, let me take Ho Chi Minh City as an example. With a population of 3.5 million, it is one of the large cities in the world. After liberation, industrial production in this city accounted for only 18 per cent of the total value of the country's production. Handicraft production has increased 10 times as compared with 1978. In the agricultural field, the city can supply 300 kg of food to each citizen, something impossible in the past. I am speaking only of the inhabitants of the city and have not taken into account the government offices in the city. The production of vegetables has increased 40 times as compared with the pre-liberation period, and can now meet two-thirds of the city's needs. You should bear in mind that those who are responsible for the management of the city are all former resistance fighters, whose main skills were in handling weapons. Now while doing their jobs they are learning to manage the city economically and socially. Their present achievements are proof of great progress.

Question: Could you tell me about your policies regarding former members of the puppet army and administration, the anti-communist organizations of the former Saigon regime, and your policies towards the third force after liberation. Have these policies been smoothly implemented?

Answer: Before liberation, this city had hundreds of thousands of prostitutes and drug-addicts. After liberation, these people had to be educated, reformed and given medical treatment. Press correspondents, who had lived in Saigon before liberation and now return for a visit here, can draw a comparison. At liberation, over one million puppet soldiers disbanded on the spot. We helped 70-80 per cent of former puppet soldiers in this city return to and earn a living in their native places. With regard to the remaining 20 per cent who were jobless, we have

gradually given employment to tens of thousands. Our policies towards ex-soldiers and ex-functionaries of the Saigon administration are very humane. Western countries had thought that there would be a bloodbath in Saigon after liberation when reprisals would be taken against those who had participated in killing people and persecuting communists. But we did not kill anybody; on the contrary we have made it possible for those people to lead a normal life and have found jobs for them. A number of them were sent to re-education camps. In this city, 30,000 ex-officers of the puppet army have returned after being re-educated. Many of them have got jobs. One typical case is that of Mr Tran Van Huong, the ex-president of the puppet administration. He had been an anti-communist to the last minute. Even a few days before the liberation of Saigon, he was still cursing the communists and the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam. Yet, after Saigon was liberated, he was allowed to live in freedom with his family in his own spacious house. No regime has been so humane. Some re-education camps still exist, you can visit them if you like. (Mr Ikawa Kazuhisa: I would like to). We shall arrange for you to go. With regard to the third force, many of its members have become MPs or are contributing in other ways to national construction. Those who are over 70-80 years of age enjoy a number of privileges. Such is our policy.

Question: I believe that in spite of military threats and the cutting off or reduction of foreign aid, the reunification of the North and the South has made a great deal of progress. However, many difficulties still lie ahead. What are the greatest ones?

Answer: In the present general situation of our country the greatest difficulties are economic ones. They stem from such objective causes as the stoppage of aid which I have mentioned, and the present economic blockade. Post-war difficulties are numerous but they are being gradually overcome. On the subjective side, we are preparing for a Party Congress at which our experiences in economic management will be summed up. We shall map out the successive stages of the transitional period in our economy, decide on an appropriate economic structure, and reorganize

production to meet the requirements of the initial stage of the transitional period. Then, we shall proceed to make investments with a view to the set objectives. At present, we still have a five-component economy¹ and we are conducting various forms of economic cooperation with private enterprises in non-socialist countries. We are also calling on foreign countries and overseas Vietnamese to cooperate with us. In economic management, we have boldly delegated powers to the localities; only the main objectives and important policies are to be controlled by the central level. By so doing we can apply democratic centralism in a manner suited to our country's economic conditions in the transitional period. We shall sum up experience in these questions so as to unravel our difficulties. We consider the present ones to be only temporary. They have led to certain negative phenomena among a small number of people in society and in the government machinery. It's only a normal phenomenon, which is unavoidable in a period when we are still beset with difficulties.

Question: One point about which the Western countries are not clear is the relationship between the Communist Party of Vietnam and Pol Pot's "party". Would you tell me briefly, even tentatively, when did that relationship deteriorate and then break up? As a matter of fact, Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge are under the control of China. I believe this to be the root cause of their hostility to the Communist Party of Vietnam and of the abnormal situation in Kampuchea. What is the truth?

Answer: As you know, previously, the Kampuchean Party was part of the party founded by our late President Ho Chi Minh, the Indochinese Communist Party. During the resistance war against the French, the Indochinese Communist Party was divided into three parties, each responsible for the destiny of its own nation. The three parties and the three countries were united and helped each other to fight against the French, then against the American imperialists. To our deep regret, later the "Pol Pot Party" — let me call it so — pursued a reactionary internal and external policy which we believe to be China's. China's reactionary turning-point came in 1972 when it signed the Shanghai

communiqué with the US. Pol Pot followed the Chinese in matters of internal policy. That is why after Kampuchea was liberated, he carried out a "cultural revolution" which was even worse than the (Chinese) "cultural revolution". This you surely know, and there is no need for me to elaborate. Pol Pot practised an almost primitive type of communism, that is to say, one in which no money was used and no goods sold, the social system being one of collective distribution among people eating together and working together, with no religion, no school, no hospital, no national culture. In a word, any good thing that had been built by the Kampuchean people was wiped out. Externally, Pol Pot also followed the Chinese reactionary line. He toed the Chinese line, and China made him serve its expansionist scheme, ordering him to kindle war on the southwestern border of Vietnam. That is why relations between the two parties and countries were broken up. When the Polpotists launched attacks against our territory, we repeatedly called on them to start negotiations to settle problems between the two countries, but our proposals were rejected. In 1978, when Comrade Le Duan led a delegation to China, we discussed the Kampuchean question and Vietnam-China relations with the Chinese. China refused to take any action toward a settlement. This encouraged the Polpotists to continue their attacks against Vietnam. At the request of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea, we had to give assistance to the Kampuchean people in order to save them from genocide at the hands of Pol Pot. Our assistance to our friends for liberating Kampuchea and building their country at present has been given at the request of the Kampuchean side and serves our mutual interests. Over the past six years, the situation in Kampuchea has basically changed. One can affirm that it has become more and more stable. Anyone visiting Kampuchea after liberation will realize that, after six years, big and steady progress has been

recorded in various fields. No one can call us colonialist aggressors. The stationing of our soldiers in Kampuchea was agreed upon by the two parties on the basis of the Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation between the two countries. Our enemies have sought every means to create difficulties for us, exhaust us, and eventually force us to surrender. They are quite mistaken in nurturing such hopes. Over the past six years, the situation in Kampuchea has become increasingly stable. For our part, although we have faced temporary difficulties in the recent period, as you are well aware, we are standing firm on our feet and we have gradually overcome these difficulties. Our people have never submitted to force—such is our national character, but we know how to solve our problems in the most judicious way.

Question: During the campaign to overthrow Pol Pot in 1979, did the Communist Party of Vietnam envisage a "punishment" by China?

Answer: When Pol Pot waged war against us and we fought back, we thought that China might exert pressure on our northern border. However, we believed that China could do nothing more, as actually happened. China wanted to launch armed attacks on us in the hope of rescuing the Pol Pot clique, but we were not taken in. China wanted to cause us to call back our troops so that Pol Pot might return to Kampuchea, but we did not fall into that trap. Finally, Pol Pot was defeated and so was China.

Question: What do you think of Sihanouk? A series of bases of Pol Pot and the "three groups" have been wiped out. Their troops have been forced to disperse and are in the process of "fading away". In reality, they now exist only in name. So, I think there will be a political solution in the near future. Am I right? What role will China play?

Answer: Mr Sihanouk was a king but at one time he supported the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam. At one

time he went along with Vietnam, Laos, and Pol Pot to form the anti-US United Front of the Indochinese peoples. After victory, he was put under house arrest by Pol Pot who had many members of his family killed... Although fully aware of those facts he now commits the error of again going along with Pol Pot. If he dissociates himself from Pol Pot he will, as Mr Hun Sen has stated, have a place in Kampuchea. This is a flexible solution put forward by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. I think this to be a very supple attitude indeed, because Pol Pot is unacceptable to all Kampucheans. He killed over three million people by various means. Many members of Mr Sihanouk's own family were victims of the Pol Pot genocidal clique, too.

Question: When did hostile relations begin between the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam? Whence came that situation? Please briefly relate the developments from 1975 onward. How significant was Chinese aid to Vietnam during the war?

Answer: China gave us considerable assistance for a period of time during our resistance wars against the French and the American imperialists. This aid was beneficial not only to us but also to China. It is not fair for China to mention only its services to us. Anyhow, we are grateful for the help. But the relations between the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam came to a turning-point in 1972, when the Chinese leaders met and held talks with Nixon. What was the Chinese aim? What did the US want? At that time, the US wanted to use China to oppose the Soviet Union, as China considered the latter to be its No. 1 enemy. Another important aim of the US was to have China put pressure on us at the Paris negotiations, and lessen our fighting force on the battlefield. What did China gain? China was admitted to the United Nations, and got the provision of the

Shanghai communiqué regarding the Taiwan question. However, the Taiwan question was settled only on paper. Such were the interests of the US and China. As we were then fighting the US, the Chinese action was tantamount to stabbing us in the back. While assisting us they struck at us behind our back. After the meeting between the Chinese leaders and Nixon, the US launched their B.52 bombers against Hanoi and mined and blockaded the port of Hai Phong. After the signing of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam, China seized the Vietnamese Hoang Sa archipelago in 1974. This action laid bare Chinese expansionist schemes. Following the Americans' mining of Hai Phong port, the transport of armaments from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries to Vietnam had to go through China and was subjected to delays and obstacles raised by the Chinese. Relations between the two parties and countries began to deteriorate. Then, we completely liberated South Vietnam and reunified the country. But China never wanted a unified, strong Vietnam as neighbour. A Vietnam which disapproves of Chinese foreign policy will be an obstacle to the Chinese scheme of expansion into Southeast Asia. In the course of our struggle against the US aggressors we united with both the Soviet Union and China, and with the other socialist countries, so as to get assistance from them all for our anti-US resistance war. But this was not to China's liking because it wanted us to approve of its reactionary foreign policy so that it could carry out its expansionist scheme. Therefore, it seized control of Pol Pot and had him start a war on our southwestern border while it exerted pressure and launched attacks on us from the north, in an attempt to destabilize us and prevent our national reconstruction. We had then been only two years out of the war; China availed itself of this situation to have Pol Pot attack us and to send its own troops across our northern border, thus further aggravating our difficulties. In such

circumstances, we were obliged to cope with the new war started by China and to wage a resistance war for the defence of our country. China and a number of Western countries accused us of "invasion" of, and "aggression" against, Kampuchea. Let me tell you a simple truth. We have experienced 30 years of war and endured a great deal of hardships. The consequences of the war are most serious. Our people have suffered tremendously throughout 30 years of war. Then how can we possibly want another war? How can we seek to kindle a new war through our own doing? Only mad men would do so. Having fought for 30 long years, and having worked out such judicious policies, how could we take such illogical actions? Such courses of action would indeed be detrimental to us. In fact, they have been imposed on us.

Question: What do you think of the late Prime Minister Zhou Enlai?

Answer: When Mr Zhou Enlai was prime minister, relations between our Party and the Chinese Communist Party were still friendly and he played a part in helping us in our resistance war. In spite of certain differences of views, on the whole he did follow such a course of action. His death did not allow him to see enmity develop after 1975. If he were still alive, we don't know how he would behave. He would probably be like Deng Xiaoping. It's hard to guess.

Question: What are the prospects for improved relations between Vietnam and China? When and in what conditions would such amelioration be possible?

Answer: It is our wish that negotiations be held between Vietnam and China to settle bilateral problems and all other questions of mutual interest. We have on many occasions proposed that the two sides sit down and talk, but every time China has refused. We want to normalize relations with China, to restore stability and peace in the region. We never want

war because we have gone through many years of war. We want to rebuild our land, we want peace. Unfortunately, China has until now not responded to our request, i.e. our proposal for talks. Negotiations between Vietnam and China were interrupted long ago and so far have not resumed.

Question: It is believed that the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam consider the normalization of relations with the US to be the greatest diplomatic task. Is this correct? If so, please give the reasons.

What are the prospects for the normalization of Vietnam—US relations? What are the necessary conditions?

Answer: We do not consider relations with the US to be a question of primary importance. No, it is not. It is nonetheless our wish to have normal relations with the US. Ten years have passed, but the US has not established such relations. On the contrary, it has colluded with China and helped the Kampuchean reactionaries on the Thai—Kampuchean borders to go on creating tension in the region. I think this is an error on the part of the US. Over the past few decades, the US has pursued erroneous policies toward Vietnam. Hence its bitter failures. The continuation of this policy of confrontation will be harmful to US interests. New setbacks are in store for it. In my view, the US should put an end to its policy of confrontation with Vietnam and normalize relations with us. We, too, wish for early normal relations. I believe that it is time for the two sides to start negotiations to settle problems of mutual concern. I am confident that a settlement is possible if talks are held and if both sides show goodwill.

Question: It is said that you endeavoured to strengthen relations between the Soviet Communist

Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam when you visited the Soviet Union in 1964. Did you then foresee a large-scale US military intervention in 1965? Vietnam gives top priority to friendly relations with the Soviet Union. Will this principle change in any way when relations with the United States and China are improved?

Answer: Relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union are a long-standing strategic matter. They have grown ever better. It was not the US shift from "special war" to "local war" in 1965 that prompted us to go to the Soviet Union to strengthen our bilateral relations. Our relations with the Soviet Union had been established long before. When the US aggression began, it was only natural that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries should give us assistance. We had foreseen a US intervention in Vietnam because at the Geneva Conference, the US had not signed the international guarantee. When the French left, the US immediately took their place. That is why we immediately began our preparations. I have told you that in every course of action the opening and the conclusion are important. One should make a correct assessment at the very outset. So we envisaged two possibilities after the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements: the agreements might be implemented, or they might be scrapped by the enemy. At the time, Mr Le Duan was leading the revolution in the South; I was there, too. We prepared for the worst eventualities and this, in all fields—cadres, equipment, and bases. Thanks to this, when two years later the US and its puppets refused to abide by the agreements, we were able to rouse the masses to action. They stood up and started fighting. Had there not been such a correct assessment of the situation and such preparations,

the masses would not be able to rise up so powerfully right from the first days. This popular uprising defeated the "special war" and forced the US to shift to a "local war". In our Party resolutions of that time it was explicitly stated that due to the failure of the US "special war" we should be prepared to cope with a US "local war". I would like to repeat that it is difficult to start a war and that the situation must be accurately evaluated in order to seize the initiative. Our relations with the Soviet Union are those within a strategic alliance and are of course of primary importance. Therefore, they are not affected in any way by the existence of normal relations between the Soviet Union on the one hand and the US and China on the other. Normal relations are established between countries in the world on the basis of the interests of both sides. Of course, such relationships differ from each other in nature, and therefore they do not affect one another. I believe, for instance, that Japan considers its relations with the US to be the most important but Japan has also been developing its ties with China. For its part, China considers its relations with the US and Japan to be of prime importance, but Sino-Soviet relations have also increasingly developed.

Question: What is the most serious difficulties in the building of socialism? The Western countries and Japan always consider democracy to be a major issue. I think that the Communist Party of Vietnam has not spared its efforts in dealing with this question. What are your guidelines for the immediate future?

Answer: I have mentioned the greatest difficulties in the building of socialism. I have also expressed my views regarding the first stage in the transitional period. We, too, consider the ques-

tion of democracy an important one. The same with regard to the question of centralism. Democracy and centralism are closely related. Our leading organizational principle is the following: "The Party is the leader, the State the manager and the people the masters". This motto reflected our practice of democracy and centralism."

Question: The activities of the reactionaries in South Vietnam are negligible. What are the facts?

Answer: They are indeed negligible. There is collusion between foreign intelligence agents and bad elements within the country. The recent Mai Van Hanh trial is an example. However, we have a solid prop: our people. The population of South Vietnam went through the August 1945 Revolution, then the resistance war against the French colonialists. They, therefore, can make a comparison between the imperialist colonial system and the socialist system. More recently, they experienced the cruel regime of the US and its Saigon puppets, and they fought against it. Our people have now understood our regime, too. We still have difficulties and shortcomings here and there, but, essentially, the people's attitude towards our regime has not changed. The people are our most reliable support. That is why, our enemy cannot harm us.

Question: Are you concerned about the "generation gap", the younger generation having had no experience of the difficulties of the war? What about your cultural and ideological revolution?

Answer: As you see, our generation has grown advanced in years and will certainly be replaced by the younger generation. This is a natural evolution. Although the younger generation has not experienced the hardships of the war, the difficult tasks of building socialism have steeled and tried them. At present, in our ideolo-

gical and cultural revolutionary work, we are concentrating on these fields: first, education in our traditions; second, education in socialism; and third, building the new culture and forming the new man, eradicating the remnants of the old society's culture and ideology. The three fields are closely related in educating the young generation.

Question: The Communist Party of Vietnam has a glorious history. It has always preserved its unity; it has built solid foundations in various fields: ideological, spiritual, theoretical, and cultural; and it has won victory. What is the secret of this achievement? What are the qualities of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a Party which has always avoided opposition and strife internally and repressive measures externally?

Answer: Our Party, from the past to the present day, ever since its founding over half a century ago, has always considered itself a component of the nation and has consistently united with the entire people to fight foreign aggressions. Unity is a tradition of our Party. Steeled by protracted struggles, the members of our Party are solidly united on the basis of a correct Party line. Organizationally, we follow the principle of democratic centralism, which is strictly observed. In every issue, we apply this principle: "The minority must submit to the majority." That is why organizationally we succeed in achieving solidarity and unity in the whole Party. In our long struggle, thanks to the observance of this principle, we have been able to preserve Party unity. All issues are debated in the Party; criticism and self-criticism are practised together with mutual assistance. Hence a solid unity in the Party, from top to bottom. We use criticism and self-criticism as a form

of education. Offenders are disciplined but we don't resort to the brutal forms of "struggle and denunciation" used by the Chinese Communist Party.

Question: Have you any message to the people and Government of Japan?

Answer: In our struggle of the past 40 years, particularly in our people's fight against foreign aggressions, we have benefited by the Japanese people's support. We are grateful to them and wish that the friendly cooperation between our two peoples would develop more and more. After our liberation, the Japanese Government established diplomatic relations with our country. Although relations between the two countries have improved to some extent, they still fall short of the desire of the two peoples. In my view, the Japanese Government should take a realist view of the situation and adopt a more independent policy, so as to rapidly bring relations between the Government of Vietnam and the Government of Japan back to normal, improve them and cause them to become ever better.

1. Ly Thuong Kiet (1019 — 1105): A national hero who led the Vietnamese people's victorious war of resistance against aggression by the Chinese Sung dynasty. He composed four famous lines of verse of which here is a rough translation:

Over mountains and rivers of the
South reigns the Emperor of
the South.

As it stands written forever in
the Book of Heaven.
How is it then that you strangers
dare to invade our land?
Your armies, without pity, shall
be annihilated.

2. A book written by General Van Tien Dung, now Minister of National Defence.

3. State, cooperative, State-private, private and individual sectors.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CPV DIRECTIVE ON PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM

BK150930 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 85, p 2

["Full text" of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau's Directive No. 67 CT/TW, dated 22 June 1985, on "improving economic management and perfecting the system of giving out contracts for end-products to groups of laborers and individual laborers" --passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] Since the issuance of the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, and especially since the issuance of the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No. 100-CT/TW, new production relations in the rural area have been further consolidated and strengthened. The agricultural transformation of the Nam Bo provinces has been progressing satisfactorily. Agricultural production has been brought into play. The people's lives have been stabilized and have, in some respects, been improved. The amounts of grain delivered to the state and the amounts of farm produce exported have increased satisfactorily.

Along with revising a number of policies on production, distribution, and circulation, the product contract system with groups of laborers and individual laborers within cooperatives has helped develop the laboring people's socialist collective mastery and has served as a strong driving force for our country's cooperatives and collective peasants to make full use of land, manpower, and existing material-technical conditions, increase material-technical bases, and promptly introduce scientific-technical innovations in production in order to quickly increase the production volume of grain, other farm produce, and domestic animals, switch gradually to general business transactions, and broaden branches and trades.

Carrying out the system of giving out contracts for end-products to groups of laborers and individual laborers within cooperatives must be done along with gradually improving the management system and renovating planning goals and methods at the grass-roots level. This will have an impact on the management efforts of the state and of the district echelons in helping cooperatives advance agriculture toward large-scale socialist production.

However, economic management activities and efforts to apply the product contract system in cooperatives have continued to display many serious shortcomings.

Many cooperatives have not yet been able to create for themselves a suitable production system so they can carry out crop specialization, intensive cultivation, and general business transactions with high results. They have been slow in switching to socialist economic accounting and business transactions. They have not yet widely applied the product contract system with groups of laborers and individual laborers in all production and business branches and trades on the basis of having fair and reasonable norms for various types of jobs and having specific stipulations on how to give out contracts to suit each type of job as well as each branch and trade.

In giving out contracts for products in the field of rice planting, the division of duties and the coordination of various work links in the production process at many cooperatives have not been carried out rationally. Many localities have loosened guidance activities, especially guidance over technical services for contract takers. In distribution, the portion reserved for funding expanded reproduction activities and for the welfare and social insurance of the collectives has shown a slow increase and there has been a failure to resolve satisfactorily the problem of debts owned by cooperative members to their cooperatives.

In many localities, the economic management activities of cooperatives and their task of giving out contracts for products have not yet been linked with efforts to increase their material-technical bases and educate their members to improve their sense of socialist collective mastery. Many cooperatives have allowed their existing crucial material-technical bases to decay.

The management system of cooperatives, which is bulky, heavy, and unsuitable to the new mode of management, has not yet been renovated.

Many localities have failed to help district echelons vigorously develop their leadership efficiency and their efforts to consolidate and strengthen socialist production relations, step up agricultural, forestry, and fishery production, and promote branches and trades in the rural areas. A number of state policies, which are still heavily characterized by centralism, bureaucracy, and subsidization, have adversely affected efforts to switch cooperative management activities to socialist economic accounting and business transactions.

Due to these shortcomings, many cooperatives have not yet been appropriately consolidated and strengthened. The production efforts of cooperatives have not yet been developed in a manner proportionate to their existing socioeconomic conditions. In the north, cooperative members' planned daily wage earnings are still low. A portion of peasants still do not have enough food to eat while many families of disabled soldiers and fallen heroes, which are helpless, continue to experience difficulties in production and life.

/It is necessary to switch completely the cooperative management system to socialist economic accounting and business transactions and to perfect the system of giving out contracts for end-products to groups of laborers and individual laborers/ in conjunction with efforts to build and strengthen district echelons and revise a number of state policies toward cooperatives in order to achieve the following goals:

A. Bring into vigorous play the socialist collective mastery of cooperatives and cooperative members, simultaneously step up the three revolutions in the rural areas, and make better use of manpower, land, bodies of water, hilly forests, branches and trades, and all existing material-technical conditions in order to quickly increase the volume of grain and other farm produce for domestic consumption as well as the volume of goods for export.

B. Constantly consolidate and perfect socialist production relations in the rural areas over all the three aspects of relations -- ownership, management, and distribution -- in order to make it possible for cooperatives to bring production into vigorous play with every-higher output, qualities, and results and to combine harmoniously the interests of the state, the collective, and the individual laborer while helping cooperative members develop their family economies.

C. Strengthen the material-technical bases of cooperatives, make satisfactory use of existing material-technical bases, and quickly introduce scientific and technical innovations in production.

D. Intensify district building, trying to make sure that district echelons are truly capable of providing direct guidance and effective services to grassroots-level units within their districts.

In order to achieve these goals /it is necessary to carry out satisfactorily the following tasks:/

1. /Correctly determine and carry out the economic system/

Cooperatives must carry out crop specialization and intensive cultivation while doing production work and general business transactions and try to discard the habit of mono crop cultivation if manpower, land, branches and trades, and other existing material-technical conditions are to be used satisfactorily to create more jobs for cooperative members, develop production, improve the people's lives, and ensure still-greater contributions to the cause of socialist industrialization.

2. /Abolish the system of management that is plagued with bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, and switch completely to socialist accounting and business./

Cooperatives must fully develop the grassroots level's autonomy; actively estimate their capabilities in terms of manpower, arable land, and various branches and trades to formulate plans for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods; and implement socialist economic accounting and business in accordance with state policies. They must also fulfill their tax obligation and fully execute all economic contracts with the state and other economic organizations.

It is necessary to intensify the management of land and other essential means of production of the collective; and intensively carry out inventory and inspection work to enhance the sense of responsibility of production units and laborers in the implementation of production orientations and technical regulations, as well as in the use and protection of the common assets of cooperatives.

Efforts must be made to recalculate economic and technical norms and production costs to ensure that production and business are carried out with ever higher productivity, ever higher quality, and ever higher efficiency.

It is necessary to take a new step in improving planning work and economic accountability of each branch and each trade among all production units and cooperatives.

In distribution, we must ensure that all expanded reproduction, welfare, and insurance funds of cooperatives and constantly and rationally increased; and that distribution among cooperative members is carried out in accordance with the production and business results of each branch, each trade, each production unit, and each laborer.

Grain in particular is not distributed on an equal basis. It is distributed to laborers engaged in other branches and trades in accordance with the need and nature of each type of work and the capabilities of the cooperative concerned in terms of grain. This is aimed at ensuring that those engaged directly in the production of grain are supplied with a proper grain ration. Based on the agreement between the two sides and through suitable buying and selling methods, cooperatives and families of their members must sell almost all their grain to the state at reasonable prices.

To increase liquid assets to meet the demand for expansion of production and business, cooperatives can borrow their members' idle money at reasonable interest rates to be decided by the collective.

In localities where socialist transformation is underway, it is necessary to combine distribution according to labor with the distribution of profits derived from the use of land or ricefields and the payment of dividends in excess of norms.

3. /Improve and expand the application of the product contract system./

It is necessary to expand the application of the product contract system in all branches -- cultivation, animal husbandry, afforestation, raising and cultivation of marine products, and small industry and handicrafts -- among cooperatives. In implementing product contracts, we must ensure strict and just material reward and punishment for production units and cooperative members in production as well as in the maintenance and use of the means of production. Efforts should be made to satisfactorily carry out the signing and implementation of economic contracts between specialized units and teams and basic production units and families of cooperative members. This is aimed at successfully improving the operational quality of various specialized units and teams. Cooperative management boards and production unit cadres must carry out inspection and observation work in an intensive manner to ensure the responsibilities and rights of every person and every organization over end products, and rational incomes among all laborers and branches and trades on the basis of their working strength.

/To encourage everyone to confidently engage in productive work and boldly invest more energy, supplies, and capital to overfulfill quotas,/ we should

stabilize these quotas. In the crop planting sector, we should stabilize contracted quotas according to the growth cycle of perennial industrial plants and stabilize contracted volume of production with regard to short-term crops. These quotas should be readjusted only when production conditions are changed and after discussions with cooperative members. Cooperatives must control the key supplies and provide them for cooperative members in a timely fashion and in strict accordance with contractual plans. On the other hand, cooperatives must encourage, assist, and cooperate with their members' families in producing stable and green manure, buying additional manual work tools, and raising more draft animals so as to meet the demands of collectives and cooperative members' families for means of production.

We must resolutely streamline the administrative apparatus, reduce indirect production work to a minimum, and do away with all irrational and irregular expenses, thereby creating favorable conditions for raising the value of man-day and compensation rate in the contract system.

/We must apply a remuneration system for management cadres and production unit cadres based on the extent to which the cooperatives and production units fulfill their production plans and on the percentage of families that overfulfill their quotas and deliver all their products to the cooperatives and production units on schedule./

In managing various parts of the production process, we should flexibly carry out division of labor and promote cooperation between collectives and individuals to suit the concrete situation of each cooperative, each crop, each species of animal, and each trade, in accordance with the general principle that the collective must directly or indirectly take charge of and manage all jobs. Even in rice planting, we must achieve the division of labor and cooperation between collectives and laborers according to the specific conditions of each locality to suit the different jobs of the cultivation process and should avoid sticking rigidly to the formula that the collectives must always do five jobs and the cooperative members three jobs no matter where the locality is situated.

We must lose no time in overcoming the situation in which the cooperatives fail to make good use of the means of production they have and must have at their disposal to help the production process, letting cooperative members take care of everything then delivering to the collectives a defined amount of products. In case the cooperatives do not possess sufficient material and technical conditions needed to meet certain requirements of the production process (such as inadequate water supply in areas where water conservancy projects are nonexistent or energy is lacking; shortage of seed as a result of grave natural calamities or when the cooperatives themselves have no seed left; late soil preparation in those cooperatives that lack draft power or are unable to rent tractors to plow and harrow the fields on schedule...), they must bring into full play the initiative of their members and encourage them to join with the cooperatives in overcoming the difficulties. The cooperatives must then compensate those members who accept to do contractual work for their production expenses and labor.

In resolving the /problem of cooperative members who fail to pay their debts in the form of products,/ we must distinguish the cooperative members' families

that brought in sufficient products to meet their quotas but deliberately refused to deliver them as required by their contract, from those families that do not have enough products to deliver because of production difficulties caused by natural calamities. This distinction must be made so that appropriate measures may be taken to deal with each different case.

Generally speaking, the cooperatives should not contract out ricefields to households according to the number of their members but according to the working capability and professional skills of each member of the household concerned.

/The cooperatives must intensify their inspection and supervisory efforts and must provide concrete assistance for those families that face difficulties to fulfill and exceed their quotas. In case of natural calamities, the cooperatives must assess the losses and grant fair and timely exemption or reduction of quotas./

4. /Closely combined efforts to improve economic management and perfect the production contract system with the need to strengthen the material and technical bases of cooperatives./

First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to strengthening those material and technical bases which directly affect and rigorously control production. This is aimed at enabling cooperatives to handle the entire production process in a positive manner and to ensure high labor productivity, high quality, and high economic efficiency. Special attention should be given to machinery for soil preparation, draft buffaloes and cattle, irrigation projects, fertilizer production establishments, tree nurseries, vegetation protection stations, veterinary stations, processing installations, and various means of transportation.

5. /Consolidate agricultural cooperatives in terms of organization and closely coordinate the activities of production, marketing, and credit cooperatives in the countryside./

It is necessary to consolidate various specialized units and teams and fully supply them with cadres and material and technical bases. Special attention must be paid to strengthening basic production units to ensure that they successfully fulfill plans for the implementation of contracts given by cooperatives and actively and satisfactorily develop their economic potential. It is also necessary to consolidate cooperative management boards to ensure that they are capable of handling their cooperatives' production and business management.

We must correctly apply the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No. 56CT/TW to the mountainous regions and Directive No. 65/CT/TW to the coastal areas.

Efforts should be made to quickly change the organization and operation of marketing and credit cooperatives in accordance with the socialist business system, while closely combining the activities of these two types of cooperatives with those of agricultural cooperatives in order to satisfactorily serve production and life.

6. /Intensify district building to ensure that the district level is capable of guiding and supporting cooperatives in accelerating the three revolutions,

improving economic management perfecting the product contract system, and developing agricultural production./

We must complete the decentralization of management among districts and help all district economic, technical, and service organs switch to socialist accounting and business. We must also use economic contracts (contracts for providing service and insurance to the production and consumption of goods) as operation formula for combining the responsibility and right of the organs concerned with the final production results of cooperatives.

Efforts must be made to perfect and improve the quality of various state-operated production and service establishments in districts so that effective results can promptly be produced from the process of production, distribution, and circulation of various grassroots units. Special attention should be paid to soil preparation and irrigation; the planting of saplings; epizootic prevention and control; the supply of the means of production; and the procurement, processing, and consumption of goods.

It is necessary for districts to satisfactorily ensure cooperation and economic integration among various production, business, and service units and establishments on a district scale in order to combine agriculture with industry right from the start and step by step advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

To satisfactorily implement this directive:

1. The Ministry of Agriculture and all sectors and levels must fully understand it; inspect the improvement of economic management and the implementation of the product contract system in all localities and production establishments; and learn from and widely disseminate the experience of those localities and establishments that have done well.

All district party and people's committees must consider this as an important and regular task. They must closely supervise the review of experiences after each production season so as to promptly overcome shortcomings, rectify deviations, and encourage model and new elements.

We must reexamine the contingent of cadres in charge of guiding and managing agriculture in provinces and districts, especially the contingent of grassroots cadres. We must resolutely reassign those cadres who are incapable of adapting to the new management system.

We must use many practical methods to intensify the training of managerial, professional, and technical cadres for the cooperatives. Importance must be attached to strengthening, correctly assigning, and training the contingent of cadres of production units.

Strict disciplinary action must be taken against those party organizations, cadres, and party members who are irresponsible and lax in the management of cooperatives.

2. The Agriculture Department and the Propaganda and Training Department of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture must carry out studies to revise the regulations on cooperative management, especially the product contract system applied for various forms of production and business organizations in different areas. They must promptly review the models of agricultural, industrial, marketing, and credit cooperatives, including those engaged in import-export activities.

On the basis of implementing the party's directives regarding the rural areas and agriculture, the Organization Department of the party Central Committee must intensify the building of party bases in the countryside so as to bring about new changes in the rural party organizations' leadership over production and business activities.

All party schools, propaganda and training schools, and sector schools must add the teaching of agricultural economic management to their curricula and open special training classes to help implement this directive.

3. All sectors must improve the organization of production and business management to effectively support agricultural, forestry, and fishery production, thereby creating favorable conditions for the cooperatives to abolish the management system based on bureaucratic centralism, definitely shift to the socialist economic accounting and business system, and satisfactorily perfect the product contract system.

This directive must be widely disseminated within the party and among the people.

CSO: 4209/582-F

AGRICULTURE

PERIODIC REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

OW130404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Aug 85

[Text] Thanks to improvements in the supply of electricity to water pumping stations, the northern provinces have accelerated the pace of planting of the 10th-month rice over the past 10 days.

According to the Statistics General Department, by 5 August, the northern provinces had transplanted 780,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, an increase of 400,000 hectares over the previous 10 days. Despite this, transplanting has remained slow and behind schedule, because only 65.8 percent of the planned acreage had been cultivated. The mountainous provinces, the Midlands, and the Red River Delta had planted 61.2, 72.8, and 67.7 percent respectively of the planned acreages. The provinces and cities with vast areas still left uncultivated include Thanh Hoa with nearly 50,000 hectares, Ha Son Binh with more than 40,000 hectares, Ha Bac with 30,000 hectares, Hanoi with nearly 20,000 hectares, and Haiphong with 30,000 hectares.

Over the past 10 days, despite the sunny and hot weather, many localities have concentrated efforts on soil preparation, mobilized all water pumping stations and other available means to fight drought, and basically completed the 10th-month rice transplanting. Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, and Hai Hung provinces have transplanted nearly 90 percent of the planned acreage. Some localities have begun the first weeding for the early 10th-month rice main planting. Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces have completed the first weeding for 60 and 40 percent respectively of the planted acreages. To date, in northern Vietnam as many as 250,000 hectares of 10th-month rice have not been transplanted in areas seriously affected by drought, and the jute and summer soybean crops have not yet been harvested. Some 5,000 hectares in Ha Bac Province and 2,000 hectares in Chau Giang and My Van districts of Hai Hung Province have not been transplanted.

According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy, by 9 August, some 220,000 hectares in Northern Vietnam of land needed water and another 30,000 hectares had not been prepared, while 190,000 already transplanted hectares of rice had to be irrigated. This status requires that the electricity sector provide electricity to water pumping stations on a permanent basis.

Due to the prolonged drought, the pace of planting of the 10th-month rice in the southern provinces has remained slow. Only an additional 140,000 hectares

have been transplanted over the past 10 days. About 870,000 hectares, including 840,000 hectares in the Mekong Delta have not been transplanted.

The plan norms for the planting of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops have been poorly achieved, because efforts have been devoted to the 10th-month rice planting. The sugarcane acreage has been reduced by 23,000 hectares compared with the same period last year.

The ministry of Agriculture has urged the northern localities to concentrate all efforts on speeding up the planting of the 10th-month rice and tending the transplanted rice, while consolidating irrigation works, taking preventive measures against floods and typhoons to prevent waterlogging from spreading, eradicating harmful insects and diseases, and giving anti-epizootic vaccinations to domestic animals.

The Ministry of Agriculture has also urged the southern localities to quickly complete the summer-fall rice harvest and concentrate all means and manpower on transplanting the 10th-month rice and tending the already planted rice crop.

CSO: 4209/582-F

AGRICULTURE

YOUTH UNION, AGRICULTURE MINISTRY HOLD CONFERENCE

BK121428 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Aug 85

[Text] The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and the Ministry of Agriculture Jointly held a conference on 7-8 August to review the assault youths' 1981-85 5-year program for promotion of grain production and to discuss the guidelines and tasks for the 1986-90 5-year period. A large number of delegates from provincial and city youth unions and from 38 provincial and city agricultural services throughout the country attended.

Comrades Vu Mao, member of the party Central committee and first secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee, and Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, presided over the conference. Comrades Nghiem Xuan Yem, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, were also present.

Over the past 5 years, the youth movement and HCMCYU activities in grain production have developed vigorously and widely and have achieved a strong impact and and great efficiency. The application of advanced techniques in production in particular has constantly broadened. HCMCYU members in the rural areas have really become the decisive, core force in applying advanced techniques in agricultural production on an increasingly larger scale and in achieving ever higher economic efficiency. Advanced science and technology have been introduced into production in many forms -- such as the opening of work-study schools, HCMCYU general technical schools, science and technology youth clubs, science and technology research and guidance centers, and centers for the reading of books and magazines and for following their advice -- thereby contributing to further promoting grain production.

The youth force has made very great contributions by building youth-sponsored water conservancy projects in support of the grain production program. Between 1978 and 1984, youths throughout the country built 150,000 village-level, 3,000 district-level, and 100 provincial-level projects. Youths in the rural areas have also given assistance by participating in carrying out the socialist transformation of production relations.

However, the youth movement has not developed evenly. In certain localities, the HCMCYU has at times failed to work in close coordination with the agricultural sector. Many localities have not yet given due attention to the training of young cadres and have still neglected the planting of subsidiary food crops.

In the period ahead, the HCMCYU Central Committee Secretariat and the Ministry of Agriculture have decided to launch a movement for the assault youths to exert collective mastery and promote the production of grain and other agricultural products for export for the 1986-90 period. The HCMCYU'S activities in the coming years will be directed toward the cultivation of a number of main crops and the development of some key techniques for use in the intensive farming of crops, especially rice, sweet potatoes, potatoes, groundnuts, and soybeans. The HCMCYU, together with the agricultural sector, will formulate a plan to guide the grass-roots units in field production work as well as in the field of scientific and technical research, with efforts to be concentrated on resolving the problems of crop variety selection and hybridization, production of organic fertilizers, and organization of vegetation protection. Efforts will also be focused on stepping up irrigation and water conservancy work and training youths in intensive cultivation and management techniques, thereby contributing to the common efforts of the entire country in fulfilling the 1986-90 5-year state plan.

On this occasion, the HCMCYU Central Committee awarded the "For the Young Generation" medal to Comrades Tong Tran Dao and Nguyen Dang, vice ministers of agriculture; Professor Dao The Tuan, director of the Vietnam Agricultural Science and Technology Institute; and Dr Vu Tuyen Hoang, director of the Food Crops Institute, in recognition of their many contributions to the implementation of the grain production program.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the HCMCYU Central Committee also presented banners to 11 provinces and cities and certificates of meritorious service to 9 other provinces and cities.

CSO: 4209/582-F

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG RICE PLANTING -- As of 8 August, Hai Hung Province had completed the transplanting 144,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, thereby fulfilling its 10th-month rice planting plan. All the 12 districts and cities of the province have fulfilled their area plans. Chi Linh, Phu Dien, and Ninh Thanh Districts and Hai Duong City in particular have overfulfilled their rice transplanting plan by 0.6-2 percent. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Aug 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/582-F

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY IN CENTRAL VIETNAM

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 6, Jun 85 p 13

[Text]

In 1975, the total electricity-generating capacity in the provinces of central Vietnam was barely 75 megawatts, with 27 plants. The situation was all the worse since the 145 generators had been made in seven different countries, and some of them were of World War One vintage. Half of them had finished their time of service and all lacked spares.

Immediately after liberation, the Electrical Power Company of the Centre set itself the task of conducting both transformation and construction. Generating equipment formerly installed on hilltops with a view to serving military requirements was taken down and moved to sites where it would serve agriculture and the people's life (for instance the No. 387 station now serving the industrial enterprises in the Third District of Da Nang; the Buon Trap station serving an area in the Central Highlands where rice and industrial crops are grown...).

Surveying, economic-technical

studies, and designing have been conducted at ten prospective sites for hydropower stations, and construction has actually started at some, such as the projects in Drai Hling (Dac Lac province), Vinh Son (Nghia Binh province)... Small hydropower plants have been built and commissioned, such as those at Phu Ninh, Duy Son, etc. They have effectively served local agriculture, industry, small industry and handicrafts.

By now electricity-generating capacity has increased twofold compared with the time of liberation. Average electricity output per head of population is now 25 kwh compared with 11.7 kwh then.

The proportion of electrical power reserved for production has increased notably. Whereas before liberation it was only 26.8% (about 26 million kwh per year), it is now 65% (nearly 200 million kwh). More than 100 electrical pumping stations now irrigate 64,000 hectares of rice-fields and drain another 4,000 hectares.

CSO: 4200/1384

LABOR

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN LABOR REDISTRIBUTION -- Since early 1984, prompted by fighting in its border districts, Ha Tuyen Province has paid attention to satisfactorily redistributing labor and population in accordance with the new situation. Overcoming the difficulties caused by a lack of money, transportation, and household appliance, Ha Tuyen has redistributed 4,291 laborers, overfulfilling the norm by 72 percent -- that is, a tenfold increase over 1983. Owing to their satisfactory planning, survey, and preparation of resettlement areas, various districts have effectively built population centers in a way that facilitates management work and ensures the safety of the people and their property in case of hostilities. [Excerpt] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Aug 85 BK]

CSO: 4209/582-F

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PROBLEMS FACING YOUTHS EXAMINED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 6, Jun 85 pp 23-24, 27

[Article by Francoise Correze: "With the Review of the Youth"]

[Text]

At Tien Phong (Vanguard), the review of the youth, the comrades in charge who received me started talking about the problems of the Vietnamese youth in the classical way.

I am even more afraid of speeches than of the drizzle: inwardly I boiled over with impatience! But soon the didactic exposition gave way to questions and exchanges of views.

Wars of Resistance and Generations

In Vietnam, for a long time affected by war and now, hardly out of it, generations are classified according to the successive wars of resistance.

From 1930 to 1945, it was the first generation, that of the old people who had survived.

From 1945 to 1954, the second, that of Dien Bien Phu.

From 1954 to 1975, the third, of people from 40 to 50 years of age.

From 1975 onward, come the young people, of whom some have taken part and may still be taking

part in the war along the northern border or in Kampuchea.

A second observation: the importance attached to education and culture in Vietnam.

Most of the fourth generation have finished their secondary education. A large number have gone on to college.

Besides, new horizons have opened thanks to relations with the outside world. This has posed new problems. The youth have more demands. And as everything is lacking, it is difficult to meet their claims. There is the risk that among them some bitterness and disappointment may develop which the lifestyle introduced into the South by the Americans cannot but exacerbate.

"But, generally speaking," affirmed my interlocutor, returning to his doctoral tone, "the youth manage to keep their dignity. In 1982, in response to the appeal of our review, many went to work in construction sites: the Song Da (Black River) hydropower project in Hoa Binh, the Pha Lai thermopower station, or in textile mills... those which had enough raw materials."

"But there is a number of young people who do not work!"

"That's right. Each year from 1,200,000 to 1,500,000 people reach working age. Of them our services can only take in 30 to 35 per cent."

"What about the others?"

"They go and work in agricultural cooperatives. But this year, 1984, is hard, one may say catastrophic year for agriculture with a deficit of 870,000 tonnes of food-grain, which we have had to buy in Singapore, Bangkok or Hong-kong paying for it with dollars. Moreover, we have to confess that the youth haven't got the revolutionary ardour of the old folks."

"Do you try to make them understand the situation?"

Fewer Words... More Deeds

"Yes, but words are not enough; they must be given jobs. With the approval of the State, the youth organization has proposed that the young people be employed in mines and coffee and rubber plantations. If the latter covered one million hectares, it would mean employment for a large number of people."

"Doesn't that sound a bit utopian?"

"Not at all. In 1984, we mobilized 5,000 young people from Hanoi, Hai Hung and Hai Phong for the Hong Gai coal mines. Those between eighteen and twenty-five received training in a vocational school set up at the mine itself. Recently, an offer of 1,000 jobs has drawn applications from 2,600 young people in Hai Hung province."

"What were the conditions?"

"A salary of 440 dong and the possibility of buying at State-fixed prices necessities such as rice, meat, sugar, nuoc mam (fish brine), soja, and soap."

"What about lodging?"

"Of course, a common dormitory. We cannot do better. But separate rooms for young married couples. And all this, on the basis of 3-to 5-year contracts."

"But what do you do with those who refuse to leave the cities?"

"There are cooperatives in the neighbourhood. For example that of Chau Giang, 30 km from Hanoi. It is an agricultural cooperative with numerous sidelines such as fish breeding, brick making, weaving of jute carpets for exports... It is in this way that 200 young people have found employment. But the problems have by no means solved. It's like a drop in the ocean. In fact, the responsibility rests with the authorities in the cities who have to tackle those problems and have not always proved equal to their tasks."

"This is about workers. What about college graduates?"

"Some agree to go to new economic zones, as in Kien Giang province, in the South, where a whole enterprise from the director to the youngest employee, is composed of volunteers. But some re-

fuse to leave the towns and seek to enter research institutes."

Old Bulbs...

The essential task in agronomy is to solve the food problem by means of improved techniques and the creation of new strains.

In 1983, a patent was given to Ta Minh Son, deputy-secretary of the Youth Union of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences.

This young agronomist had discovered a new strain of fast-growth rice, resistant to insects and prolonged cold. MN 9510 was the name given to this strain born of the crossbreeding of two others, one of them from the Philippines. But research work was difficult. Modern equipment and air-conditioned rooms were lacking. One had to remedy this shortage by using makeshift means—in one instance old bulbs. But the researcher's patience was equal to the task; after floundering in the mud of ricefields to conduct experiment after experiment, Ta Minh Son saw his efforts rewarded. It is worth noting that he was only a secondary-school graduate who later took refresher courses to further his studies.

When the Brakes Fail...

A second invention was to help many lorry to escape "forced baths". It was the work of a young engineer, Nguyen Thanh Hai, who, only after long delays received a patent for the brake oil he had discovered.

Before, drivers had tried to remedy that shortage by using various unsatisfactory means. And whenever a vehicle going down the slope leading to a ferry could not stop, the only escape for driver and passengers was to jump into the roadside ditch or the water.

After three years of research, our young engineer discovered an excellent brake oil. But he was not trusted and so had to test out his product with an automobile transport company...

Five years of successful test-driving across the Deo Ngang Transversal Pass) after three years in the lab...

Two years ago, tired of the whole business, he went to the Tien Phong review, which fortunately "dared" to criticize the responsible organizations.

The invention, finally examined, was adopted and has since allowed Vietnam to save every year one million dollars worth of imports.

For the Right of the Youth

Undoubtedly Tien Phong has shown courage in its defence of the youth.

One of the responsible cadres spoke of a recent case where the review once again had had to intervene.

A young women worker, having worked five years in a factory, wanted to leave to continue her studies.

As she was a good worker, the management refused to let her go.

The young girl did not give up and wrote to our review. We then launched a campaign which ended in victory for the young woman worker.

"Do you sometimes intervene in cases related to personal life?"

"Yes, chiefly in the countryside where young women are still subjected to family constraints and are often, as in the past, forced to marry someone not of their choice."

"Do you have that kind of problems in the towns?"

"Things are much better. The youth have a quite different life-way. They want to follow the fashion in matters of dress, dance, travel... The sporting kind is much admired."

...All Together

But let us return to **Tien Phong**, which now touches on the problem of mountain districts.

In Dai Tu, a district where live many ethnic minorities, there has been set up a community of young people led by a chap from the plain.

"Why a fellow from the plain?"

"In Dai Tu, while people coming from the plain represent one-third of the population, the rest is made up of nine ethnic minorities and it is difficult to choose a representative among these nine who do not speak the same dialect."

Anyway one must admit that that fellow from the plain was a resourceful man. He has organ-

ized many film shows with the help of a mobile team of projection.

Before a show, some information is given and the local planning examined.

The youth take charge of 10 to 15 hectares of tea. Most of them follow evening courses.

In the village they dance and sing.

Young men and girls from the plain sing cheo tunes, and the minority people perform songs accompanied with folkloric instruments.

Recently, a trip to Hanoi was organized and all together they came to visit the capital. ●

CSO: 4200/1384

CHRONOLOGY

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 APR-15 MAY 1985

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Jun 85 p 32

[Text]

APRIL

16—24. A delegation of the External Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam.

19—20. Hanoi: Holding of a Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea seminar on the struggle against ideological and cultural sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

— Moscow: Signing of an agreement on continued cooperation in natural rubber production between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

20. A Vietnamese military delegation, headed by General Van Tien Dung, Minister of National Defence, successfully ends its official friendship visit to Indonesia begun on 12 April 1985.

21. More than 21 million voters throughout the country go to the polls for the election of municipal, provincial and special-sector people's councils.

22. Hanoi. Signing of minutes of an agreement on scientific cooperation for 1986-90 between the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences and the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.

— Hanoi: Signing of a protocol between Vietnam and France on the operation of a French-language centre in the Hanoi Foreign Languages Teachers' Training College.

23—24. The Institute of Marxism-Leninism (under the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee) and the Ministry of National Defence organize a seminar to study documents of the Communist Party of Vietnam concerning the anti-US war of resistance for national salvation.

25. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong receives a delegation of the Indian National Commission for Atomic Energy, headed by Doctor R. Ramanna, on a friendship visit to Vietnam.

27 April—5 May. A Cuban Government delegation, headed by Isidoro Malmierca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, Foreign Minister, and Chairman of the Cuban section in the Cuba—Vietnam Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological cooperation, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

29. Hanoi. A grand meeting and many cultural and sports activities are organized on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the complete victory of the anti-US war of resistance for national salvation and May Day.

— Ho Chi Minh City: The Vietnam General Postal Department holds a ceremony to mark the completion of the first stage in building the Lotus 2 earth satellite station.

— Ho Chi Minh City: A mass meeting, military parade and mass parade are held to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the complete victory of the anti-US war of resistance for national salvation and May Day.

MAY

1. The Swedish National Assembly approves the proposal of the Swedish Government for a non-refundable aid of 300 million kronor to Vietnam in the 1985-86 fiscal year.

2. Starting of a bicycle race from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi (1,729 km), the biggest race since the country was reunified, with the participation of 84 racing cyclists (ending on 19 May after going through 14 stages).

4—13. A Vietnamese Party and Government delegation headed by Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of State, and a military delegation, headed by General Le Trong Tan, Chief-of-Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, attend the celebrations in the Soviet Union of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

4. The Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences holds a seminar on the theme "Victory over fascism and the historical lessons drawn therefrom" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

6. A delegation of the Vietnamese Party and Government, headed by Vo Van Kiet, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, pays a friendship visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and attends the celebrations of its 40th National Day.

— A grand ceremony is held to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Navy. General Van Tien Dung, Minister of National Defence, attends the ceremony and reviews naval units at sea in Hai Phong.

8. A delegation of the World Meteorological Organization, headed by its Secretary-General G.O. Patrick Obasi, pays a visit to Vietnam and holds working sessions with the Vietnam General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology.

9. The Vietnamese Ministry of Communications and Transport holds a grand ceremony to test the capacity of the Thang Long Bridge built with Soviet assistance. On this occasion the Thang Long Bridge Building Trust is awarded the Ho Chi Minh Order by the Council of State.

10. A spokesman for the SRV Foreign Ministry issues a statement rejecting the slanderous allegations of Thailand to the effect that "Vietnamese troops have encroached upon Thai territory". These slanders, he says, are aimed at smearing Vietnam's goodwill.

— Hai Phong: Opening of the air route between Hai Phong and Ho Chi Minh City on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Hai Phong's liberation (13 May 1955 — 13 May 1985).

— A Vietnamese Government economic delegation, headed by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, leaves for Sofia to attend the 12th session of the Vietnam — Bulgaria ISESTC.

12. Hai Phong: Holding of a grand meeting to celebrate the 30th anniversary of Hai Phong's liberation. Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong attends the meeting and confers the Gold Star Order on the city.

14. The SRV Council of State confers the Ho Chi Minh Order on N.A. Tikhonov, Chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers on the occasion of his 80th birthday.

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